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SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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ANANDA MARGA PROTESTS POLICE SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITIES

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 15 Sep 82 p 8

[Text]

Queensland police were "keeping an eye on groups with a history of antagonism and violence on certain issues", Assistant Commissioner Mr Syd Atkinson said in Brisbane yesterday.

He responded to fears expressed by the Ananda Marga religious sect that some of its members were being kept under surveillance and harassed by the police and Commonwealth security forces.

"The public would have real cause to criticise the police if we didn't take precautions against the possibility of radical groups causing disruption, or worse, during the Commonwealth Games," Mr Atkinson, co-ordinator of Games-related police activities, said.

"Certainly, several groups are perhaps being watched, but we deny any harassment of any group, no matter what their political, religious or racial background may be."

Ananda Marga spokesman Mr John Crowe, of St Lucia, said: "Not only are we being watched and harassed, but we

have also been warned we can expect severe harassment and worse during the Games."

He said the sect had no intention of disrupting the Games.

"But we fully support Aboriginal efforts to obtain land rights and social justice," he said.

"We believe Aboriginals are justified in their attempts to bring their claims to the world's attention on the occasion of the Games."

Mr Crowe said he believed the Games would be used by police and security forces "to malign Ananda Marga's image through the media".

SCANDINAVIAN ENVOYS, MINISTERS DISCUSS NORDIC AID

Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Text]

The Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Peder Hammarfjeld, the Danish Charge-d'Affaires Mr. Jro Ege, head of Norad Mission, Mr. Helge Søndersø and head of Swedish Development Co-operation Mr. Rolf H. Lickfett Wednesday met the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Mahbubur Rahman, at his office chamber in the Secretariat, reports BSS.

The heads of the Nordic embassies and missions came in connection with the involvement of Nordic countries like Sweden, Denmark and Norway in the implementation of 100-thana intensive Rural Works Programme sponsored by the Local Government Ministry.

Welcoming the visitors, the minister said that the present government attached top-most priority to the development of rural areas and rural people.

The Nordic countries so far committed Taka 32 crores for an initial period of three years for development of rural infrastructure like roads, small irrigation and drainage facilities, development of rural markets and construction of thana and U.P. offices and community centres. The programme will involve an expenditure of about Taka 500 crores in 100 thanas within next eight years.

The Swedish Ambassador stated that his country is thank

ful to the Government of Bangladesh by being able to participate in the rural development of the country through Intensive Rural Works programme (IRWP) and his country would find the opportunity to expand the programme in a bigger way. In this context, he had mentioned the need for integration and proper co-operation between different agencies involved in the rural works, more specifically between Food For Works and Rural Works. He then mentioned government's commitment in this respect in the aid consortium meeting held in Paris in last April, 1982. He also emphasised on the proper organisational capability of the Rural Works Programme so that it can handle larger investment in rural works forthcoming through IRWP.

The minister informed the ambassador that this ministry would co-ordinate the local development activities through the local bodies with the participation of local people and as such the Food for Works with the food input from the Ministry of Food.

The minister also informed that a radical re-organisation has been made to the existing ad-hoc temporary establishment of works programme by elevating it

to a full-fledged works programme wing which will ensure proper implementation of rural works.

The minister stated that the works programme wing will ensure proper accountability, define job responsibilities and establish proper chain of command amongst the officers and staff of the wing for efficient implementation of the programme.

Under the changed circumstances, works would be taken up solely on its merit and developmental orientation and will not get preference on political consideration. Minister also assured that the works programme wing would facilitate proper implementation of the works and would help in expanding the programme further.

The representatives of the three countries felt very encouraged to know the recent efforts and endeavour made by the government in organising the rural works into sound organisational footing and also having commitment of this ministry in intensifying the rural development activities at the grass-root level. The representatives also informed the minister that their respective countries would look forward for greater co-operation and participation in funding the Intensive Rural Works Programme in Bangladesh.

CORRESPONDENT TELLS PROBLEMS OF JUTE INDUSTRY

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 20 Sep 82 p 15

[Text] Jute, the bulwark of Bangladesh's export earnings is passing through difficult times. The primary markets are sagging due to lack of buyers in the mofussil areas. Purchase operations in the absence of any support price have resulted in actual jute price hitting rock bottom. As a result of the reluctance of jute mills, jute corporations and private shippers to enter the market, the current price of jute is around Taka 100 per maund. It is feared that if this trend continues, it may result in large-scale smuggling across the border.

Bangladesh jute watchers put the blame squarely on Government policy for the current state of affairs. They feel that despite the match-talked-about intensive jute cultivation scheme production declined from 70 lakh bales in 1969-70 to only 45 lakh bales last year, per acre yield registering a fall from 3.45 bales in 1947-48 to 2.45 bales in 1974-75. There was a marginal improvement in the yield last year when it touched 3.18 bales.

The acreage too has shown a downward trend declining from 20 lakh acres in 1947-48 to 15 lakh acres last year. Experts, however, feel that this decline is marginal and should not pose any serious threat to overall production with timely and adequate inputs; the per acre yield could be raised to six bales, thus making it possible to attain the target of 70 lakh bales.

While it is admitted that the main reasons for the low productivity of jute are unfavourable market conditions, failure of the intensive jute cultivation scheme and overall Government policy, it is felt that "no scheme, intensive or extensive, will succeed unless growers are given a remunerative price". In particular, the Jute Mills Corporation which is the main buyer, is said to have deprived growers of a fair price during the years it was piling up profits.

In order to ensure easier procurement, it is necessary to develop the market infrastructure. Much depends on a timely and vigorous procurement drive. It is felt that the number of primary and secondary markets should be raised from the present 3000 and 300, respectively to more significant levels.

Figures published by the Food and Agriculture Organization show that raw jute exports of Bangladesh declined to 58 per cent of total production in

1977-78 from 70 per cent in 1969-70 when the world requirement during 1967-68 was 53 lakh bales, the country exported 39 lakh bales, that is, 73 per cent. In 1977-78 world import requirements declined to 31 lakh bales with Bangladesh supplying 16 lakh bales that is a fall in the share by 19 per cent. During this period Bangladesh was steadily losing its markets to India, Nepal, Burma and Thailand.

As far as assistance to jute growers and traders is concerned Dacca appears to be dragging its feet. Thus, directly and indirectly, jute exports are discouraged by export price checks, the export duty on raw jute, the failure of the jute corporations to explore new markets and cut-throat competition among traders.

Of late, jute experts have been facing stiff competition from synthetic fibres in West Europe. At the same time however, opportunities have opened up in Pakistan, Egypt, Brazil and in African and East European countries. If one goes by a recent FAO report, it seems ironic that now, when there is a slump in the production of polypropylene products due to an unfavourable cost structure, Bangladesh should be facing a crisis in jute procurement and, subsequently, exports.

In a report published last month, the Rome-based organization said: "in the short-term the improved position of jute products vis-a-vis synthetics is likely to be maintained. Over the long term, changing cost structure in the production of polypropylene products could lead to a substantial development in the competitive position of jute products and a rise in demand".

The report went on to add that the ability of jute-exporting countries to reap the harvest would depend on reasonable stability in their supplies and prices. With little hope of change in market factors affecting the cost structure of polypropylene products, the jute-exporting countries never had it so good. On the whole, however, any improvement in the performance of Bangladesh jute in the world market will depend on long-term integral remedial measures.

There is an understandable reluctance on the part of intermediate users of jute to effect necessary transformation of machinery and production processes given the uncertain nature of supply of raw jute from the exporting countries. And with the long-term changing cost structure in the polypropylene industry the availability of regular supplies of raw material at stable prices would be welcomed by potential users of jute products.

Therefore, even with a foreseeable rise in the price of jute in the world market, the fibre could remain competitive with that of synthetics. Countries like Bangladesh should actively watch market trends and consider the feasibility of hammering out long-term bilateral trade agreements.

CSO: 4600/1024

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

First Day's Activities

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Vinod Taksal]

[Text]

MOSCOW, Sept 14.

A WARM and cordial welcome was accorded to External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao when he arrived here this afternoon on an eight-day official visit.

First Deputy Premier Vyacheslav Arkhipov and Deputy Chairman of the powerful State Foreign Economic Relations Committee L V Litvinenko personally received Mr Narasimha Rao at the Sheremetyevo airport. Indian Ambassador V K Ahuja and other members of the Indian mission were also present. Mr Rao is accompanied by Foreign Secretary M K Rasgotra.

During his stay, Mr Narasimha Rao is to attend the seventh session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission, of which he is co-chairman with Mr Arkhipov. He is also due to meet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Friday morning.

The visit of Mr Rao and his exchanges in Moscow with Soviet leadership assume significance since it precedes Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit only by four days, and is expected to provide an useful prelude to Mrs Gandhi's summit talks with President L I Brezhnev.

ARKHIPOV CONFIDENT

"We are eagerly waiting for Mrs Gandhi's arrival", Mr Arkhipov told Indian newsmen at the airport before arrival of Mr Narasimha Rao. Mr Arkhipov expressed Soviet confidence that the visit would further elevate the bilateral relations.

Mrs Gandhi-Brezhnev summits have always resulted in the heightening of relations. "It will always be so", Mr Arkhipov said. He had no doubt about the success of Mrs Gandhi's visit. "When near ones meet, warmth, closeness and friendship always mark the exchanges".

During the summit, the two leaders would have free and friendly exchange of opinion on a wide range of subjects that deeply concern both countries, Mr Arkhipov said.

Among these, he included questions of international importance, detente and peace, and "of course the close ties of bilateral mutually advantageous co-

operation in economic, scientific and cultural spheres".

PTI adds:

Earlier speaking to newsmen at the Delhi airport before embarking for Moscow, Mr Rao said the two-day Joint Commission meeting beginning tomorrow would "identify new areas of economic and technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union and also review the progress of decisions taken at the last meeting of the commission in New Delhi in 1981.

Asked what specific political issues would come up for review during his talks with Mr Gromyko, the External Affairs Minister said: "It is not possible to say so in advance."

He, however, added that he had met the Soviet leader only last year and since then enough had happened round the world. "There is enough to discuss and to exchange views on," he added.

Speaking about their bilateral

relations, Mr Rao said, "I am expecting a forward movement in the overall prospects of Indo-Soviet cooperation." There are certain areas which had to be identified and negotiated.

About the possibilities of concluding some economic and technical agreements during Mrs Gandhi's visit, Mr Rao said the details of any such agreement would have to be worked out "and it depended on the talks Mrs Gandhi would have with Soviet leaders."

All Set

Mr Taksal resumes again:

The Joint Commission session, originally scheduled to be held on Wednesday and Thursday has meanwhile been put off by a day to Thursday and Friday, though the official-level working groups have by far completed the work and readied various drafts of the session documents.

The postponement has been necessitated by absence from Moscow of Premier Nikolai Tikhonov, and Mr Arkhipov assuming the charge as acting Premier. In this capacity, Mr Arkhipov would have to participate in the talks of President Brezhnev with visiting South Yemeni leader Ali Nasser Mohammed tomorrow.

According to sources, the official-level working groups on diverse subjects have completed their deliberations with the Soviet side. Bilateral trade exchanges since the beginning of the year have been reviewed, and steps outlined to ensure steady growth rate during the remainder of the year. Sources said, trade could touch a new high this year. Last year, it was to the tune of Rs 2,500 million.

Similarly, working groups have also completed the formalities regarding Soviet credit facilities amounting to Rs 140 million for the second stage of the Soviet-aided Vizag steel plant. Credits for the first stage, worth Rs 250 million, were already given by the Soviet Union. A final decision on the new credits would be taken during the Joint Commission session.

Technical and scientific details on setting up an allumina plant in Andhra Pradesh with Soviet aid on the basis of deferred compensation have also been worked out.

Officials have also finalised the extension of the bilateral scientific and technological cooperation protocol, which expires this December. Mr Rao is to meet Deputy Premier academician Marchuk, who is in charge of Science and Technology, tomorrow morning, and is expected to give finishing touches to the document outlining future cooperation in this field.

Issues of international importance and steps to coordinate efforts to secure their peaceful solutions will figure prominently at Mr Rao's talks with Mr Gromyko.

Since Mr Rao's last visit, he has had extensive discussions in many capitals the world over, and exchanges of views with many foreign ministers visiting New Delhi, including Mr Claude Cheysson of France and Mr Sakurauchi of Japan. Mr Rao has also taken important initiatives on behalf of India on issues like Afghanistan, normalisation talks with Pakistan and China and West Asia.

As a member of the nonaligned group on the West Asian situation he had participated in the deliberations in Nicosia, and has been personally

well-acquainted with the developments in Lebanon. He would clearly sum up for Mr Gromyko the Indian view of the West Asian situation.

With their unanimous support to Palestinian forces and the Arab cause, and opposition to US-sponsored 'separate deals', which in both countries' view cannot attain durable peace in West Asia. Mr Rao and Mr Gromyko are expected to give thought to the Fez resolutions of Arab States recently.

Equal attention would also be paid to the peace proposals of the three Indo-Chinese States for a constructive dialogue and amiable relations in South-East Asia, where intrigues of both the US and China appear to be keeping up tensions.

Discussions on both Pakistan and China are also expected since India has been engaged in an exercise to improve and normalise ties with both neighbours, and the Soviet Union has been pursuing an open door policy in regard to its Communist neighbour. Against this background, foreign policy enunciation at the recent Chinese Communist Party Congress may come under brief scrutiny.

While Mr Rao is likely to brief Mr Gromyko on India's efforts to develop its normal ties with Pakistan, the Soviet Foreign Minister would give assessments on the Afghan problem in the light of the indirect Afghan-Pakistan talks at Geneva, and Pakistan Foreign Secretary Niyaz Naik's visit last week here.

Meeting with Deputy Chairman

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 16 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Vinod Taksal]

[Text]

MOSCOW, Sept 13

INDIA and the Soviet Union are likely to set up a high-powered steering committee to guide the course of their future cooperation in science and technology.

This was the upshot of the talks External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao held with Deputy Premier G I Marchuk here this morning. A final decision is expected during the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission session, opening tomorrow afternoon.

The committee, or what has been described as a 'mechanism for monitoring and coordinating' bilateral cooperation in science and technology, would function under the overall framework of

the Joint Commission itself, or under one of its sub-commissions.

During the meeting this morning, only preliminary discussions were held on the idea, and it was decided to devote more detailed attention to the possibility during the Joint Commission session.

However, both Mr Rao and Mr Marchuk, who is chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, are believed to have felt the need for evolving such a mechanism since the two countries are closely linked in inter-change of ideas and experience in a vast field.

Mr Rao is learnt to have expressed India's view that the decade-old bilateral cooperation since the first two agreements

on science and technology and space exploration were concluded in 1972, have been very encouraging, and hold the promise of expansion in the next decade.

Mr Marchuk agreed with Mr Rao that bilateral cooperation should be optimised during the next decade, and emphasised that it should be specific and concrete, concentrating on specific problems in specified fields.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction that work has already started in this direction, covering computer technology, fine chemicals, catalyses, medicine and food technology. Both sides also expressed their desire for expansion and diversification.

The decision assumes significant

cance since India annually imports about 500 new technologies from the West in diverse fields, and has well-developed indigenous expertise, innovative skill, and potential in the field.

At the same time, India has also advanced considerably in research in fundamental sciences. Coordination of Indo-Soviet cooperation in the coming decade would be to mutual advantage.

The decade of bilateral cooperation in science and technology, which both Mr Rao and Mr Marchuk felt called for celebration through exchange of scientific exhibitions and publications, has resulted in major achievements by India, particularly in space exploration.

Agreement

The current three-year agreement between the two countries in science and technology, which comes to an end in 1983, is likely to be extended for another three years, according to an authoritative source.

It covers eleven areas of cooperation including solar energy, meteorology, magneto-hydrodynamic conversion system corrosion resistant and standardisation in metallurgy.

The gamut of subjects, the sources, said, includes nuclear energy as well.

It was further disclosed that 40 Soviet specialists were expected to visit India during the commissioning of the coal-based generator.

The sources said new areas are being continuously added to the list of cooperation, but indicated that collaboration between the two countries in the medical field and health services was very much limited. This also needed expansion.

G. K. Reddy on Visit

Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 16.

The Soviet side is bargaining hard to put more punch into the phraseology of the joint declaration to be issued on the occasion of the Prime Minister's visit on the international situation.

After the conclusion of the joint commission meeting tomorrow the Foreign Secretary, Mr. M. K. Rasgotra, is staying on in Moscow to discuss and finalise the drafts of the joint declaration, the joint communique and other documents drawn up by the two Governments.

As great sticklers to the usage of correct words to convey the desired meaning of different formulations in these documents, the Soviet officials generally press hard for acceptance of their drafts. But they give in if the other side remains firm over the precise references to sensitive issues.

The Soviet officials have not been happy with the current Indian tendency to balance every reference to issues like the Soviet presence in Afghanistan, the big power rivalries in the Indian Ocean, the U.S. role in the West Asian

crisis, the American attitude to global negotiations, the fate of disarmament talks and nuclear non-proliferation with balancing observations to avoid harsh references to American policies and actions.

At the best of times, the wordy duel goes on for hours together behind the scenes, either to score a drafting point or make a concession to get a compensating reference. At almost every Indo-Soviet top-level meeting in the last 11 years, there has been some hard bargaining on how best to mention the treaty relationship in the joint declaration, communique or statement.

Apart from these political documents, a series of trade protocols and economic agreements are to be signed on this occasion. The defence purchases are dealt with separately and are not publicised along with other accords relating to general economic cooperation.

Controversies: There have also been some lingering controversies over trading pattern and procedures. The Soviet Government has been resenting the Indian policy of canalising Indo-Soviet trade through public corporations or private parties operating through them, while the Western countries are allowed to pick and choose their suppliers and enforce stricter quality controls on merchandise.

The Soviet Government has also curtailed the consumer trade because of the adverse balance and also due to complaints of substandard products being shipped without proper supervision. The Indian side has conceded some of these points and promised to look into specific complaints, but it is not happy with the Soviet practice of placing orders with some parties at much higher rates giving political overtones to commercial transactions.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, will not be dealing with such mundane bilateral issues, since she will be concentrating during her talks with Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues on important international issues of wider importance. But the tone for such State visits is set by bilateral issues.

At the higher economic level, the joint commission will have to deal with subjects like unutilised rouble credits, Soviet assistance for Bokaro and Bhilai expansion, the Vizag steel plant, the alumina project, the promised assistance for thermal power generation, the transfer of technology for oil exploration, and numerous other projects in the metallurgical field.

The Prime Minister is due to leave on Monday and return on September 26. The Soviet side is according her a ceremonial welcome and has laid on a very elaborate programme of talks and receptions during her 2-1/2 days stay in Moscow before she goes to Tallinn, capital of Estonia, across the Gulf of Finland, and then to Kiev before flying back to Delhi.

Agreements Noted

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Vinod Taksal]

[Text]

MOSCOW, Sept 16.

INDIA and USSR will tap what both countries have described as "vast and tremendous potential for growth" in their 25-year-old bilateral economic cooperation.

They have agreed to explore new areas of long-term cooperation in science and technology, raise their annual trade turnover substantially, and set up more Soviet-aided industrial projects in India on buy-back guarantee basis.

While both countries have agreed to boost to their cooperation in the crucial areas of energy resources, chiefly coal, oil and power generation, India has additionally sought technological assistance from the Soviet Union, as well as credits for several on-going and future projects.

These include the second stage of the giant Vizag steel plant and the alumina project in Andhra Pradesh, both being set up with Soviet aid, and a proposed new steel plant, possibly at Vijaynagar, but not yet identified.

On its part, USSR has called for new initiatives in establishing production capacities in India with buy-back arrangement. India is willing to work out the plan in selected areas.

The decisions, deliberated upon and arrived at in the plenary session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission which opened

here this afternoon, flow from a meeting between External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov today.

During their 105-minute meeting an understanding was reached that areas of successful Indo-Soviet cooperation should be expanded and the momentum maintained.

Both Mr Rao and Mr Arkhipov who are co-chairmen of the Joint Commission, underlined the significance of economic relations and cooperation between what Mr Rao termed as countries "with dissimilar political and economic systems", and ex-

pressed hope for new impetus to the multifaceted and close cooperation in future.

Both sides reviewed the bilateral cooperation in diverse fields, including ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, heavy industry, machine-building, coal and oil exploration and extraction, power generation and science and technology, and noted mutual satisfaction at the fruitful results and mutual bilateral benefits.

Buy-back Units

Apart from the need for new initiatives in creating production capacities in India with Soviet assistance on the basis of buy-back guarantees, or what is termed here as 'compensation basis' Mr Arkhipov also called for 'collaboration' in industrial technologies chiefly in the fields of food and medicine.

Mr Rao later reacted that 'long-term arrangements could be worked out, including creation of additional industrial capacities in India in selected areas'. However, Mr Rao indicated that concrete projects could be worked out if questions of financing and buy-back arrangements were finalised by the two sides first.

Mr Rao expressed an 'earnest hope' that Soviet cooperation for the second stage of the Vizag steel plant would be forthcoming on 'the same terms as for the first stage'.

In return for Soviet assistance towards the alumina plant and the new steel unit, Mr Rao offered India's help in meeting Soviet requirements in several sectors in which India has attained capacity to manufacture a wide range of light and heavy industry products.

Trade Balances

He advised the Joint Commission that it was important that 'we adopt a positive approach and maintain the tempo rather than resort to short-term and mechanical efforts at balancing trade in order to redress temporary surplus'.

The reference clearly was in the context of India's Rs 200 crore trade surplus with USSR in 1980 and Rs 325 crore surplus in 1981, and implicitly sought higher trade turnover. At the same time Mr Rao noted that USSR had become India's largest trading partner now.

Mr Rao also invited the Soviet side to 'concretise' the cooperation between the two countries in third country ventures, which at present are limited to a very narrow field and which has large potential.

Mr Arkhipov referred to Soviet assistance in raising India's steel production through setting up of steel plants like Vizag and expansion and modernisation of Bhilai and Bokaro, and the diversification of production at Korba aluminium plant.

He also referred to the field of energy, where USSR is assisting India to set up its first super thermal power station at Vaidhan, developing coal mines and deposits, and helping in integrated oil exploration.

Banquet Speech

In the evening, Mr Rao summed up the day's work of the joint commission when he expressed mutual confidence that difficulties notwithstanding, "ways can be found to realise in action the vast potential for growth inherent in Indo-Soviet economic cooperation".

"We have made progress and there has been significant forward movement in both consolidating what has been done and giving a fresh impetus to further cooperation", he said at a banquet hosted in his honour by Mr Arkhipov.

Mr Rao particularly paid tribute to the resilience and stability of the bilateral economic relations.

This, he said, was due to the fact that both states appreciated each other's point of view, and fully realised that their policies were by no means identical, although they were rooted in certain similar ideals and attitudes.

The joint commission was more than formalisation of the multi-faceted economic and technological relationship. It was a vision of for the future, sought to be etched in the practice contours of cooperation", Mr Rao said.

He sought to strengthen Soviet confidence in the success of future cooperation on a wider scale by pointing out that all sectors of Indian economy have picked up, inflation is under control, and steel, coal, power generation and transport have shown substantial improvement, and the agricultural harvest this year promises to be good.

The bilateral relationship has served well the interests of the two peoples, and India had not the slightest doubt that there was only one way, forward, in which the Indo-Soviet relationship can develop, Mr Rao said.

Report on Protocol

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 18 Sep 82 pp 1, 9

[Text]

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.—Soviet collaboration in the construction of a new steel plant in Orissa and several projects in other States is envisaged in a protocol signed here today at the end of the two-day session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Economic Commission, report UNI and PTL. The steel plant is likely to be located at Paradip.

Hailed by the Soviet side as an "important milestone" in Indo-Soviet cooperation, the protocol provides for Soviet assistance in modernizing and expanding the Burnpur steel plant, in West Bengal, and increasing coal production in the Jhajhra coal mine, in West Bengal, and the Jangra mine, the Singrauli coal field.

It also aims at wider cooperation in oil exploration.

The protocol was signed by the two co-chairmen of the commission, the External Affairs Minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, and the Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister, Mr I. Arkhipov.

The commission decided to hold talks to see whether the two sides could agree on cooperation in designing and constructing the proposed alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh and whether exports of alumina and bauxite to the Soviet Union could be arranged on a long-term basis.

The two sides decided to hold talks before the end of this year on

making final arrangements for the second phase of the Visakhapatnam steel plant. The talks will cover the possibility of Soviet credits for this stage.

The protocol envisages talks in the first half of next year on finalizing arrangements for expanding the production capacity of the Bokaro and Bhilai steel plants.

Under the new protocol, India will obtain Soviet technology and equipment for high-speed shaft sinking and tunnelling.

Regarding Indo-Soviet cooperation in third countries, the two sides agreed to take further steps in making intensive use of existing capacities in the machine-building sector, covering the plants in Durgapur, Ranchi and Haridwar, which produce mining, heavy machines and power equipment, respectively.

In the power sector, the two sides agreed to hold talks soon on designing and constructing 400-KV transmission lines for the Vindhyachal thermal power station, which is under construction.

* One of the major decisions is connected with detailing the commissioning of the Vindhyachal power station with that of the Saghai open cast mine.

The protocol envisages wider cooperation in the oil sector. The two sides are expected to sign a contract this month on seismological operations in the Ranaghat, Krishnagar and one more area in West Bengal. Exploratory drilling in the area will begin in 1983.

Work on reactivating idle oil wells in Gujarat will commence this month.

The two sides examined the possibility of exploring for oil in the Himalayan foothills. Rajasthan and Angleshwar and enabling India analyse collected geological and geophysical data.

The tropospheric communication link between India and the Soviet Union is intended to be improved in the coming years to use this channel to establish a two-way link with third countries. This will

cover telex, telephone and telegraphic lines. Soviet experts will check the existing capacity.

In irrigation, pre-fabricated components for canals form the main area of cooperation. India has presented to the Soviet side a feasibility report on the designing and construction of plants producing these components.

The Soviet side has agreed to provide training facilities to Indians for designing earth dams, rockfill dams and concrete dams on non-rocky foundations.

Diversification of collaboration in the coming years will cover areas such as light industries and paper and pulp.

Satisfaction was expressed over the continuous growth of trade turnover between the two countries.

The two sides stressed the need to "Maximize implementation of mutual obligations for the deliveries of goods". There have been occasional complaints about either side defaulting in deliveries.

It was indicated that the Soviet Union could obtain from India cotton textiles on a long-term basis.

The protocol signed today indicates India's increasing volume of exports of machines to the Soviet Union, especially engineering goods, and of consumer durables.

Lasers, genetic engineering and systems analysis are the areas to which Indo-Soviet cooperation has been extended.

India and the Soviet Union have decided to prepare a detailed programme of cooperation in science and technology covering 1984 to 1987. A joint sub-commission of the countries will consider and approve a programme and "joint work plan" in this field. An expert group will meet to define it.

Mr Rao today reviewed global problems with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko. West Asia, Afghanistan, relations with China and the USA and the situation in South Asia figured in the talks.

The Soviet Foreign Minister gave details of his country's proposal for an international conference on West Asia, but there were no definite views on either side on what the next step should be.

Mr Rao said nuclear fuel supplies from the Soviet Union had not figured in his talks with Soviet leaders.

CPI Leader's Statement

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 20 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] CPI general secretary C Rajeswara Rao warmly welcomed the latest protocol signed between India and the USSR in Moscow but warned that India would not be able to make full use of it "unless and until the Government led by Indira Gandhi changes her retrograde policies in the internal sphere."

However, Mr Rao thought that some benefits accruing to India from trade with the USSR were being transferred to the USA "because of pressures and compulsions".

In a statement, the Communist leader made this observation while referring to the Rs 324 crore favourable balance of trade India enjoyed with the USSR in 1981 and its Rs 436 crore adverse trade balance with the USA in the same year.

In Mr Rao's view, "this means that India imports less from the Soviet Union than it exports, while it imports more from the US than it exports to that country." This, he said, boiled down in practical terms to the fact that "some of the benefits that our country enjoys from trade with the Soviet Union are transferred to the US because of pressures and compulsions."

Mr Rao expressed "great satisfaction" that India was broadly pursuing a policy of maintaining world peace, of anti-imperialist nonalignment and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as with progressive regimes in developing countries.

However, he was convinced that for the country to advance and raise its status further in the world arena the "negative factors that are obstructing the growth of our country's economy should be changed" and "we must firmly pursue a policy of economic self-reliance and cooperation with friendly countries."

The CPI general secretary called upon Mrs Gandhi's Government to give up its so-called policy of "exportoriented economy" and instead expand the internal market through progressive socio-economic measures and by raising the living standards of the common people.

He said it should do away with heavy dependence on the World Bank, IMF and other "imperialist dominated financial institution," bar the entry of multinationals in our country's economy, stop looking up to the Indian monopolists for overcoming the economic crisis and reverse the policy of liberal import of machinery and technology eroding economic self-reliance.

CSO: 4600/1017

INDIA

PAPER DETAILS SOVIET COOPERATION IN INDIA

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 20 Sep 82 Supplement p 6

[Text] Soviet Credits to India

Long-Term credits	Rs 1,814.4 crores
Commercial credits	Rs. 650 crores
Rate of Interest	2.5 per cent

Projects Assisted by the USSR

About 80 industrial and other projects have been built or are under construction in India with Soviet assistance, and more than 50 have been put into operation. Of these, 6 are in metallurgy, 10 in coal and mining, 11 in oil, 10 in engineering, 10 in power, 6 in agriculture and 10 in education and science.

Capacity of Projects

Indo-Soviet projects will have the following annual capacities:

Steel	(Present estimate)	13.5 million tonnes
Aluminium	"	6.5 million tonnes
Iron Ore	"	100,000 tonnes
Oil (ONGC)	"	13 million tonnes
Coal	"	47 million tonnes
Heavy machines & Mining machinery	"	125,000 tonnes
Power generation	"	3,068 MW
Power equipment	"	2.7 million KW

Production of Indo-Soviet Projects (in percentage of total Indian production)

Steel	over	35%
Oil	"	60%
Petroleum products		30%
Refining (Projection)		53%
Electricity		20%
Coal (Projection)		41%

**Production of Indo-Soviet Projects in 20 Years
(in figures)**

Steel	40 million tonnes
Oil	70 million tonnes
Heavy machinery	700,000 tonnes

Employment and Training

Total employment in Indo-Soviet projects	160,000
Total trained in projects	122,000
Trained under Soviet specialists	83,000
Trained in the USSR	4,600

Steel

Estimated steel production by 1990	21 million tonnes
Production of Indo-Soviet projects	14 million tonnes
Employment in Indo-Soviet projects	65,000

Heavy Machinery

Production of HMBP plant, Ranchi, from inception	430,000 tonnes
Production of MAMC, Durgapur from inception	270,000 tonnes

Oil

Total onshore oil production of ONGC from inception	83 million tonnes
Total gas production from inception	10,000 million cu.m.
Soviet specialists delegated to ONGC from inception	1,500
Indians trained in the USSR	300
Total refinery capacity	30 million tonnes
Capacity of 3 Indo-Soviet refineries	16.6 million tonnes

Power and Power Equipment

Growth of power production	31,000 MW (1981)
Indo-Soviet projects (10 thermal and hydel)	3,068 MW
Contribution of Hardwar Heavy Electrical Plant to power equipment production	13,000

Agriculture

No. of State farms built with Soviet assistance	6
No. of fine-fleece merino sheep supplied	10,000
No. of Karakul sheep supplied	250
No. of fur rabbits supplied	440
No. of tractors supplied for agricultural mechanisation	25,000

Coal

India's coal production in 1980	114 million tonnes
Estimated growth in coal production	60 million tonnes
Production of coal through Soviet assistance after mastering the project capacities	47 million tonnes

Trade

Indo-Soviet trade in 1953	Rs. 1.7 crores
in 1981	Rs. 2397.9 crores
in 1982 (estimated)	Rs. 3260 crores
India's largest trade partner	USSR
Share of USSR in India's exports	15%
Share of manufactured items in India's exports to the USSR	60%

Education

Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
Five Departments of Aeronautics, Metallurgy, geophysics, automatics and computer technology
Five Specialised Technical Schools

CSO: 4600/1018

SOVIET ASSISTANCE WITH PIG IRON PLANT DISCUSSED

Madras THE HINDU in English 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 18.

There will be a detailed discussion in Moscow, during the Prime Minister's visit, on the Soviet offer of assistance for the first phase of the Orissa steel plant for producing pig iron, leaving India free to obtain more advanced technology from other countries like West Germany and Britain for the manufacture of different mixes of steel products.

The proposed Soviet participation will be limited to the construction of the blast furnaces and other basic installations for the production of pig iron at an estimated cost of Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 crores, while the rest of the equipment to be got from the West would cost Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,400 crores.

The Soviet Union has stepped in with an attractive offer of assistance for the first phase of the Orissa steel plant as part of a much wider arrangement involving the expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai plants and modernisation of the Burnpur plant, besides the on-going cooperation in building the Visakhapatnam steel plant.

Earlier contract: The Government of India had earlier awarded the contract for the construction of the Orissa steel plant on a turn-key basis to a British consortium on a fixed amount of roughly Rs. 2,000 crores with no cost over-runs. But when it was decided to shift the site of the plant from Paradeep to Daitari and also alter the product mix, the British consortium submitted revised estimates involving an increase of the cost by several hundred crores.

The British consortium also tried to get out of the turn-key obligation by offering to renegotiate the contract for the supply of only equipment, with the suggestion that Indian agencies could take up the actual construction of the plant. But the Government of India cancelled the letter of intent on the ground that the British consortium had gone back on the original commitment to build the plant at a fixed price.

The Soviet Union did not let go the opportunity to bid for the construction of the first stage of the plant. But the Indian experts are a little wary of the Soviet offer of assistance for the Orissa plant, since its technology is not sophisticated enough for an integrated unit dispensing with some of the secondary stages of steel production.

Integrated process: The latest technology in use in the West does away with the first stage of pig iron production and providing for steel manufacture through an integrated process using different methods including direct reduction. But the initial capital investment would be relatively higher for an integrated plant as against the two-stage one suggested by the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4600/1016

SCHEDULE FOR CONGRESS-I ORGANIZATIONAL POLLS NOTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 17 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 16.

The Congress (I) organisational elections, delayed by over a decade, will begin on October 19 and be completed by January 20 next year.

Announcing the time-table today the party general secretary, Mr. G. K. Moopanar, said "Mrs. Indira Gandhi had been insisting on early poll for a long time and if it has not taken place so far, the responsibility is of the office-bearers. We are responsible for the delay".

Mr. Moopanar was talking to correspondents in the presence of the four other general secretaries. The present office-bearers, however, have been in office for terms varying between six and 18 months, and the acceptance of the responsibility by them did not explain why the elections could not be held in the preceding ten years.

The election will be held on the basis of the 1978-79 membership but party units will have another opportunity--till October 5--to enrol additional members. The election process will begin on October 19 with the publication of the lists of primary and active members by district committees. The final electoral rolls will be published on December 11.

The dates for the other steps are as follows:

Election of office-bearers of primary committees and uni representatives of subordinate committees--December 12.

Election of office-bearers of subordinate committees and DCC members--December 29.

Election of delegates by active members--January 5.

Election of DCC office-bearers and executive committee--January 9 and election of the Congress President, PCC office-bearers, executive committees and AICC members--January 20.

According to the time-table for election of the Congress President, the last date for nomination is January 9 and for withdrawals January 11. Poll, if necessary, will be held on January 20.

In a letter to PCC (I) presidents and leaders of Congress (I) Legislature Parties, Mr. Moopanar said: We had last year decided to hold the organisational elections on the basis of 1978-79 membership as extended to March 31, 1981. In view of certain unavoidable circumstances the elections had to be postponed.

"The Congress President has now decided to hold the organisational elections at the earliest. She, as such, has decided that the organisational elections would be held on the basis of 1978-79 membership as extended up to October 5. That means this election will take place on the basis of membership enrolled from 1978 up to October 5."

"The Congress President has also finalised the time-table for the various phases of the elections. Since enrolment of members has been extended up to October 5, the Congress Committees and the individual Congressmen will have at least a fortnight's time to enrol and renew membership during this period. Such of the persons who have enrolled themselves as primary members for two consecutive years could enrol themselves as active members during this extended period."

CSO: 4600/1018

INDIA

GANDHI INTERVIEW WITH 'TASS' CORRESPONDENT REPORTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on Thursday emphasised that the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was a symbol of dedication of the two countries to peace, reports PTI.

It was an important document signed at a 'serious moment in our history', Mrs Gandhi declared in an interview to chief of Tass bureau in India, Mr Vladimir Baidashin, on the occasion of her week-long visit to USSR beginning 20 September.

Mrs Gandhi stressed that Indo-Soviet friendship was a factor for stability as well as for the peace in the world.

She noted that peace was essential to the world and not only as high ideal but for practical reasons. 'Peace for us is essential. And detente was an important need or step for ensuring peace. Therefore, we have welcomed it and worked for it and now it seems being pushed into the background', she added.

"I am going to the Soviet Union with the feelings of friendship. Every visit, as in the case of visit of Soviet leaders to India, have been links in strengthening the chain of friendship and I hope my visits have also done the same for our two countries", Mrs Gandhi said.

Mrs Gandhi expressed her gratitude to the Soviet people for showing her warmth during her previous visits, either before in government or when she went as Prime Minister.

"In today's world, which is fast changing and not all the changes are for the better, it is important to exchange views with friends and try and understand each other's points of view" the Prime Minister said.

Besides, it was essential to see what we can do to strengthen our cooperation, bilaterally, as well as in the course of world peace, stability and avoidance of any conflict'.

Mrs Gandhi noted that peace was essential to the world, not only as high ideal but for practical reasons.

Apart from the fact that a war had always been a horrible affair and now with nuclear and other powerful devices, which had been invented, might lead to the end of the human being.

So far as the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty was concerned Mrs Gandhi said, "it is a symbol of dedication of our two countries--the Soviet Union and India--to peace". But it had also referred to bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries.

"We think it is an important document and it was signed at a serious moment in our history", the Prime Minister said.

Question: This is a jubilee year both for India and the Soviet Union. India has just celebrated its 35th anniversary of independence, the USSR is going towards its 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. How significant was the 1917 revolution in Russia and the formation of the USSR in 1922?

Mrs Gandhi: I would like to congratulate the people and the leaders of the USSR on these two important occasions and celebrations. We greeted the October Revolution with great enthusiasm, as we said it was a turning point in the history of human kind. And a new era, which took into consideration the problems of the poorest and those who have been long neglected.

With hearts opened out, my grandfather and my father visited the Soviet Union in the twenties and came back very enthusiastic about it. My father always reminded me that I was most fortunate Indian born about that same time, just the few days off that ten days, that supposed to have shaken the world.

Now we have watched the developments in the Soviet Union with great interest and stand and see how the people have been given greater opportunities, and technology, science progress in every direction.

Question: How do you assess your personal contacts with President Leonid Brezhnev?

Mrs Gandhi: It was a great privilege to have a friend of our country, such a high person. Leonid Brezhnev has visited us before and stood by us in our times of need and I think he can be called one of the important architects of friendship between our two countries. So naturally we have a special regard and esteem for him. He has worked hard too for peace and tried to find ways out of the present and past in which the world finds itself and in this we have wished him well.

I think the Soviet Union is fortunate in having leaders of his stature to guide the people and to try and convince the other people and other countries of the need of peace and greater cooperation. Our friendship between the two countries is a factor I think for stability as well as for the peace in the world.

CSO: 4600/1018

INDIA

GANDHI ADDRESSES ECONOMIC PLAN SECRETARIES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, on Thursday stressed the need to make implementation of the 20-point economic programme "a movement for the uplift of the poorest with the fullest involvement of the people" reports PTI.

Addressing a meeting of about 40 secretaries connected with the programme she said without social justice there could be no economic justice. "If we neglect social justice people might even block economic development programme".

Mrs Gandhi will soon write to the Chief Ministers drawing their attention to various aspects of the 20-point programme specially the areas where implementation was tardy and needed to be speeded up.

At a meeting of the Cabinet Committee overseeing the implementation of the programme it was decided to set up Ministerial groups at the Centre to examine the progress and suggest ways for speedier implementation of various schemes.

The general feeling at the review committee according to an official spokesman was that between April and July last the tempo of implementation had considerably picked up specially in regard to supply of drinking water to villages and tree plantation.

Production had increased in several sectors but not so in steel, nitrogenous fertiliser and some engineering groups.

Employees' Problems

The Prime Minister directed the secretaries to give special attention to problems of employees in the public sector. Not only workers, even executives engaged in these undertakings felt that the ministries were impervious to their difficulties, she observed.

Mrs Gandhi suggested greater attention to economically backward areas like eastern UP, MP and Rajasthan, which were far behind in industrial development.

She said the whole accent of performance should change from financial to physical target.

CSO: 4600/1018

PAPERS REPORT MANEKA GANDHI'S ACTIVITIES

Maneka on Letter

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 16 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, September 15: Mrs. Maneka Gandhi today discussed with some journalists a letter she had written to her mother some time ago in which she had used rather violent language.

The letter to Mrs. Amteshwar Singh opens like this: "Darling Ma, I hope Mina uncle dies a gory death. I've run through all my schemes of kidnapping his children, poisoning his wife's food etc. and now I give up."

She explained that her uncle, the late Mr. Mahinder Pal Singla, had seized all the 1,000 acres of land left behind by her grandfather to be shared by his four children, including her mother. Of this land, 700 acres were in Bhopal and 300 acres in Delhi. Moreover, she said, he was harassing her aged grandmother who was on the death-bed.

According to Mrs. Maneka Gandhi, any adolescent in anger over the developments leading to tension in the family would have used such language. Her mother had not received this letter which had been intercepted by "Mina uncle" who had later sought to exploit it at the time of her marriage with Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.

All that the letter did, she said, was to mark her entry into the world of fashion modelling and the thrill of receiving Rs. 150 for an assignment.

She also referred to the allegation that her mother had paid a huge sum of money to one Devinder Singh Kalyan to induce him to leave the country following the death of her father, Col. Anand. "There is no question of Kalyan being my mother's nephew. I have never heard his name," she said.

On the formation of her political party, she said it would be done only in 1983 and that she would prefer newcomers to politics as its members.

Asked if Mr. Sanjay Gandhi would have approved the formation of a new party opposed to the Congress (I), Mrs. Maneka Gandhi said: "He would be the first to approve it. His motto was: Dare all. He would say: If you want something, work for it."

She also approved her intention to field her party men in the 1985 general elections.

Candidacy for Election

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Rae Bareilly September 19 (PTI): Mrs. Maneka Gandhi today said that she had decided to contest the election from the Amethi parliamentary constituency.

Talking to newsmen here, Mrs. Maneka Gandhi said that she, along with a large number of Sanjay Vichar Manch volunteers, would undertake a padayatra from Hajipur to Raj Bhavan in Patna on October 3 to protest against the Bihar press bill.

Addressing a meeting at Jais, 30 km. from here, and at roadside meetings at Mohanlalganj, Harchandpur, Bachrawan and Gangaganj on her way from Lucknow, she contended that measures had not been taken to provide irrigational and educational facilities or to set up new factories.

Mrs. Maneka Gandhi said it would take some more time before she launched a full-fledged political party.

Necessary work was going on in this respect, but no specific date could be given.

CSO: 4600/1020

GANDHI 19 SEP SPEECH TO URDU EDITORS REPORTED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] New Delhi, September 19.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, today defended the Bihar press bill and said that many journalists had started protesting against it even before they had properly studied it.

Mrs. Gandhi was addressing a group of Urdu editors. Mr. H. R. Abidi, Congress-I (MP) and general secretary of the All-India Urdu Editors' Conference, informed the Prime Minister that the Urdu editors were meeting in Delhi to discuss various issues, including the Bihar press bill. They did not support agitational approach "which had more political content."

Of the 13 editors of Urdu dailies in Patna, only one had joined the protest against the bill and he happened to be a former state minister during the Janata regime. Among 40 Urdu editors and journalists who met the Prime Minister, were Mr. Ranbir Singh (Milap, Delhi), Mr. Razi Hyder (Sada-E-Aam, Patna), Mr. Shamsul Huda Asthanvi (Hamara Nara, Patna), Mr. A. Hyder (Hamari Nazar, Patna), Mr. Mael Siddiqui (Sada-E-Haq, Moradabad) and Mr. Bahar Barni (Al-Jamiat, Delhi).

Mrs. Gandhi recalled the discussion she had with journalists in Lucknow and said many of them had not studied the bill. "Neither had I but I had been informed in general terms about the bill," she said. The Prime Minister said that there was a tendency these days to support agitations without fully examining their pros and cons. On occasions, people joined protests for selfish motives without giving a thought to larger national interests.

She said that the country was facing several sensitive issues which had lent themselves to agitations. Apart from the agitations by minorities, there were agitations for linguistic and regional causes. In some parts, secessionist movements were also finding support. In this atmosphere, journalists should have considered whether it was wise to add fuel to the fire.

Appealing to the editors to look at the Bihar press bill in its proper perspective, the Prime Minister referred to the linguistic riots in Assam and also the communal riots in some parts of the country. In Assam, the feelings

of Assamese and Bengalis against each other at one time were very strong. The government tried to explain to journalists that the linguistic problem could be considered more fruitfully after the tempers had cooled down. But that was not to be. "I am sure many lives could be saved in Assam during the riots if there were no newspapers" she said.

The Prime Minister sought to deny the impression that the government did not tolerate criticism of its policies. If the criticism was based on facts, there was no problem. She said that the government did not mind the criticism if the journalists also suggested solutions to the problems. But in some cases it was not done. More than that, sometimes it was the style of offering the criticism that was rather objectionable.

The lopsided criticism spread demoralisation among the people which was not good for the country. "If you keep telling a patient all the time that he is going to die, he will certainly die even if he had very good chances of recovery," she said.

Referring to India's image abroad, the Prime Minister said it was not as if we, as a country, were not aware of our shortcomings. In fact, we always put our shortcomings first (before the world community) and our achievements later. But quite often, a lopsided picture of the Indian scene tarnished the image of the country. Recently, an Indian film--"which I am told was well made"--was shown to the American audience. The immediate effect was "why should we give aid to Indians if they are such wild people (jungali log) and several letters appeared in newspapers to that effect," she said.

She referred to the reports sent abroad of the floods in India. On one occasion, these reports gave the impression that New Delhi was submerged though the flood waters were nowhere near the capital.

CSO: 4600/1020

NAGALAND REBELS REPORTEDLY LOSING GROUND

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Calcutta, September 19 (UNI).

Renewed moves by Mizo rebels to create fresh hostilities are nothing but a desperate attempt to stage a comeback, despite the major reserves suffered by them, authoritative sources said here today.

Fairly convinced that the Centre was most unlikely to open a fresh dialogue with their leader, Mr. Laldenga, and that they were gradually losing ground in Mizoram in the face of the people's disapproval for their activities, the rebels, mostly operating from two camps in the Chittagong hill tracts in Bangladesh, were occasionally trying to create tension in the border areas of Tripura and Mizoram, the sources added.

The ultimatum, which the MNF was reported to have served on Brig. Sailo and his colleagues, charging them with sabotaging the peace talks with their leader in New Delhi, was but part of the game to put pressure on the authorities by the rebels, they said.

Meanwhile, Naga hostiles, according to the sources, are facing serious dissensions and disillusionment among their ranks as internal feuds over the leadership of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) continue.

The NSCN, an organisation with communist leanings, is in serious trouble, the worst in recent times, as the leadership of Mr. Muivah and Mr. Issac Swu is being challenged by the Konyak and Heimei Nagas, led respectively by the self-styled Brig. Khole and Mr. Khaplang, NSCN vice-chairman looking after the civil section.

The Konyak and Heimei groups feel that while they have to bear the brunt of the trouble, the leadership remains in the hands of Mr. Muivah and Mr. Issac Swu. These factions have to provide the bulk of recruitments and collect taxes and factions for the underground hostiles, they point out.

Reports from various parts of Nagaland show that recently there have been large-scale desertions from the rank and file of the NSCN. Surrenders to the civil administration or the security forces have also been reported.

The growing resentment and increasing dissensions in the rank and file have now reached such a phase that the Naga hostiles are deserting the NSCN even at the risk of their lives. The surrender of 'Major' Ittkhu Sema with four other officers at Dimapur a few weeks ago is a clear indication of this.

CSO: 4600/1020

MIZO NATIONAL FRONT ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO SAILO

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Sep 82 p 1

[text] Shillong, Sept. 14.--The Mizo National Front has declared war on Brigadier Sailo's Government and his party, the People's Conference, Mizoram. In a sternly-worded order the MNF has called on Brigadier Sailo, his Ministers, and the village council members of his party to resign, failing which "their fate will be decided accordingly". The order was, apparently issued by the MNF vice-president and Mr Laldenga's right-hand man, Mr Zoram Thanga last month.

Date-lined August 10, the ultimatum gave Brigadier Sailo and his elected representatives till September 1 to resign. The State Government which seized the document recently, is tightening security measures, particularly on the Aizawl-Silchar Road. Intelligence reports about the possibility of security personnel being ambushed are being scrutinized. The curfew in Aizawl has been extended by an hour from tonight. Banks have been cautioned to guard against attempted hold-ups.

The MNF ultimatum "charges Brigadier Sailo of having sabotaged the peace negotiations in New Delhi" for his sole benefit and to take the credit selfishly without considering the problems of the "suffering" people of Mizoram. Not only that, the People's Conference, the note alleged, had tried to crush the underground with all available weapons. "Taking advantage of our patience and weakness, they have attacked us without compunction and have ruined the prospect of peace returning to Mizoram".

CSO: 4600/1004

RAJIV GANDHI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN NAGPUR

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, September 15.

Mr. Vijay Bhaskar Reddy, a senior member of the Lok Sabha and former finance minister in Andhra Pradesh, has been chosen to succeed Mr. B. Venkatram as the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh.

The central Congress (I) leadership's decision, taken after prolonged consultations by Mrs. Indira Gandhi with senior party colleagues, was conveyed to Mr. Reddy by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, finance minister, at about 2 p.m.

It is reliably learnt that Mrs. Gandhi has conveyed her unhappiness to the two other senior Central ministers, who had backed the candidature of Mr. B. Venkatram for the prize post in the state, for not tendering the right advice. Both of them hail from Andhra Pradesh.

Immediately after Mr. Reddy was given the good news by Mr. Mukherjee in the presence of Mr. R. Venkataraman, defence minister, and Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, energy and petroleum minister, the chief minister-designate called on Mrs. Gandhi.

The state Congress (I) legislature party, which is to meet in Hyderabad tomorrow with Mr. R. Venkataraman as the party observer, is expected to endorse the choice of the central leadership.

Though there is a section in the party which is resentful of the central leadership foisting its candidate on the state, it is not known whether its spokesman will voice their view tomorrow.

Surprisingly enough, the chief minister, who is clearly on the way out, claimed that he had not been asked to step down and that the purpose of holding the CLP (I) meeting was to assess the political situation in the state and on the strategy to be adopted for fighting the forthcoming assembly elections. He flew back to Hyderabad today.

Officially, there was no announcement by the AICC (I) about the change of leadership in Andhra Pradesh. Mr. G. K. Moopanar, general secretary, said that it was for the CLP (I) to choose the new leader of the party.

The selection of Mr. Reddy came about in spite of the feeling in some matters that he was out of touch with the politics in the state. Those holding a contrary view say that he will be able to run the administration smoothly and also carry the party along with him.

Meanwhile, Mr. N. Janardhan Reddy is still waiting in the Andhra Pradesh guest house for a final word from the leadership. He was in the race and opposition to him from some MLAs created problems in his candidature.

CSO: 4600/1006

PRESS REPORTS FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN KASHMIR

New Council of Ministers

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 15 Sep 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Srinagar, September 14.

The governor, Mr. B. K. Nehru, today administered the oath of office and secrecy to ten members of the new council of ministers at a simple ceremony here.

The chief minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, was sworn in soon after Sheikh Abdullah's death on Wednesday night.

Among those who were sworn in today were the assembly speaker, Mr. Parmanand; the general secretary of the National Conference, Mr. Ghulam Mohiuddin Shah; Mr. Pyare Lal Handoo and two deputy ministers of the previous regime, Munshi Habibullah and Mr. Sonam Wangchuk.

There are seven ministers of cabinet rank and four ministers of state.

All the three regions of the state are represented in the ministry. Mr. Parmanand, who belongs to a scheduled caste, Mr. Lal Mohammed Sabir, who is a Gujjar, and Mr. Bodh Raj Bali, Mr. Abdul Gani Mast Faridi and Mr. Rafiq Hussain Khan hail from the Jammu region.

The Kashmir region is represented by Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Mr. Ghulam Mohiuddin Shah, Mr. P. L. Handoo, and Mr. Wali Mohammed Yatoo. Munshi Habibullah from Kargil and Mr. Sonam Wangchuk from Leh are representatives from Ladakh.

Some groups and communities, like the Sikhs and women, are not yet represented in the ministry. The last Sikh minister was Dr. Harbhajan Singh, who was defeated in the biennial elections to the upper house last year.

In the allocation of portfolios, the chief minister has kept with himself the major departments of home, health and medical education, tourism, information and hospitality.

Mr. Parmanand will hold charge of finance and power development; Mr. Shah will look after agriculture, forests, education and cooperation. Mr. P. L. Handoo, a leading lawyer, has been given charge of law and revenue.

Mr. Bali will be in-charge of industries, food and transport and Mr. Faridi will look after social welfare, labour and local self-government.

Though observers here had predicted the names of some persons whom Dr. Farooq Abdullah has inducted, there are a couple of surprise inclusions. These are Mr. Lal Mohammed Sabir and Mr. Abdul Gani Mast Faridi. The former appeared to be a last-minute choice.

Most of the ministers, barring Mr. Parmanand, Mr. Sonam Wangchuk and Munshi Habibullah, are inexperienced in the art of government. Mr. Parmanand, who became speaker in 1981 after the ouster of Malik Mohiuddin, was a minister in the previous Congress regimes. The other two were deputy ministers in the Sheikh government.

(Though Dr. Farooq Abdullah had announced on Sunday that he would have a "new look" ministry, circumstances have compelled him to include Mr. Sonam Wangchuk and Munshi Habibullah. Both represent Ladakh and their non-inclusion would have meant that region going unrepresented in the council of ministers./ [in boldface]

There are three members of the upper house in the ministry. They are Mr. Lal Mohammed Sabir, Mr. Bodh Raj Bali and Mr. Faridi. The chief minister is likely to seek election to the lower house from the seat rendered vacant by the death of the Sheikh.

Soon after the swearing-in ceremony, the new ministers went to the park near the Hazratbal shrine where the Sheikh was buried on Friday last. They took a vow to implement the ideals for which he had struggled all his life. Later, they went to the secretariat.

Mr. A. R. Rather, MLA, who was tipped for a ministerial berth, appears to have been dropped at the last minute. He is now likely to become the speaker in place of Mr. Parmanand.

The assembly will convene on September 20, a day after the official mourning period for the Sheikh ends. It was expected to meet earlier tomorrow, but the session has been postponed in view of the Sheikh's death.

Elections Expected Soon

Madras THE HINDU in English 15 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 14.

The situation in Jammu and Kashmir took an interesting turn today, with the swearing-in of a Ministry of freshers and the chances of early Assembly elections increasing.

In the new team, the Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, did not include any member of his father's Council of Ministers, except two former Deputy Ministers who were Ministers of State. Apart from the Chief Minister, there are 10 members--six Cabinet members and four Ministers of State.

With the installation of the new Government, the focus shifts to the timing of the Assembly poll due next year. The composition of the new team was seen as a pointer to early elections--that is, before the winter.

This, essentially, would be a political decision, to be taken by Dr. Farooq Abdullah in consultation with his associates. Central leaders do not come in the picture though because of his equations with the Congress (I) seniors, the Chief Minister may take them into confidence.

Varying interpretations: The decision to have a new-look Council of Ministers was interpreted differently here, some calling it a bold action which could be expected only from a youthful leader, and others seeing signs of rashness and describing it as a gamble.

The reasons that prompted the Chief Minister to break with the past were, however, appreciated. Because of group pressures that had begun to surface, the Chief Minister would have invited trouble had he followed any other course. It would have meant pleasing one section and displeasing another which might cause deep fissures in the party.

Then, there was the sharp rivalry between Mr. D. D. Thakur, the seniormost Minister in the previous Cabinet and Dr. Abdullah's ardent supporter, and Mr. G. M. Shah, the Chief Minister's brother-in-law. It would have been well-nigh impossible to reconcile their claims of seniority and accommodate their associates.

Exposed to new dangers?: Viewed from another angle, the Chief Minister might be exposing himself to new dangers. Had he included those not favourably disposed towards him in the Cabinet, they would have been subject to some sort of discipline and their mischief potential would have been reduced. Now that they are not in the Cabinet, they would feel free to engage themselves in factional activities.

On the other hand, those who had worked for and defended his succession against heavy odds, might feel let down.

Advantage of early poll: The composition of the new Cabinet would make sense if the Assembly elections were to be advanced. The political risks would then be minimised and the gains like preservation of party unity would outweigh the possible handicaps arising from the lack of experience of the new team.

An early poll, it is felt, would suit the ruling National Conference because of the large measure of sympathy for the new Chief Minister in the wake of Sheikh Abdullah's death. With the passage of time, this factor would fade away and the possible inadequacies of the new set-up would have come to light.

From New Delhi's standpoint, there would be an important side-effect of an early poll. The controversial bill on the resettlement of the State's citizens who had migrated to Pakistan would lapse with the dissolution of the Assembly. The Bill has not yet received the Governor's assent. After the election, the problem of resettlement in genuinely hard cases could be examined dispassionately.

CSO: 4600/1003

GOVERNMENT POSITION ON BIHAR PRESS BILL EXPLAINED

Madras THE HINDU in English 14 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 13.

The Information and Broadcasting Ministry will write to editors of important newspapers, associations of journalists and other representative media organisations to know their objections to the Bihar Press Bill, the subject of a raging controversy now.

They will be asked to list specifically the grounds on which, according to them, the Bihar legislation violates the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression, guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution.

This is how the new Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. N. K. P. Salve, proposed to initiate the dialogue on the Bill, as briefly mentioned by him in his recent utterances.

The objections received from journalists and their organisations will form the basis of discussions between Mr. Salve and representatives of the media.

The Government side would like the objections confined to legal issues, the hardships which, according to journalists, could be caused to them in the discharge of their functions and would prefer political overtones kept out of the discussions. Obviously because of the complex and delicate nature of the task, proposed to be undertaken by Mr. Salve, he would not like either to spell out the modalities of the dialogue or the approach of the Government, except saying that he would tackle the problem with an open mind. The idea is to get the replies of journalists in two or three weeks, so that the proposed discussions are not delayed.

Substantiating fears: The promise of an "open mind" suggests that the Government would not necessarily be influenced by arguments, based on parallels with the Tamil Nadu and Orissa laws of which, according to Dr. Jagannath Mishra, Bihar Chief Minister, his State's Bill is only a "carbon copy". The issues involved would thus be examined in the context of the reasons to be adduced to substantiate the fears of harassment and intimidation by the executive.

According to the present official position, some of the fears are based on misunderstandings. For instance, it is pointed out that the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code (which does away with the distinction between judicial and executive magistrates) will not affect those who are to be proceeded against for scurrilous or indecent writings. The amendment, so goes the argument, authorises District Magistrates or Executive Magistrates, specially empowered by the State Government, to imprison an offender for a term not exceeding six months or impose a fine of up to Rs. 1,000 and would not apply to offences under the Press Bill which are punishable by a jail term of up to two years, and in the event of a second offence, up to five years, along with the fine.

Secondly, the words "any magistrate", in the Press Bill, it is pointed out, do not mean executive or judicial magistrate by different categories of judicial magistrates. According to this interpretation, the Bihar Cr. P.C. Bill, which reverses the trend of separating the executive from the judiciary, would not cover offences under the Press Bill.

No denial of fair trial: The interpretation seeks to assure that offenders under the Press Bill would not be denied a fair trial, but it does not take into account the fears that the Bill is intended to intimidate journalists and not necessarily to award them long jail terms. Secondly, the power of cognizance, which now vests in judicial magistrates, is proposed to be given to executive magistrates.

Then there is the fear of harassment of journalists by police, and officials, high or low, even in cases where the offence is not proved. These are some of the legal points which could be covered by the proposed dialogue.

CSO: 4606/1001

ANDHRA PRADESH LEADER CHOSEN AFTER DECISION REVERSAL

Madras THE HINDU in English 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 15.

The Congress (I) High Command sprang a surprise today by selecting Mr. K. Vijayabhaskara Reddi, a former Finance Minister of Andhra Pradesh and at present a member of the Lok Sabha, to succeed Mr. B. Venkataran as the Chief Minister, in a sudden reversal of the earlier decision to nominate the Revenue Minister, Mr. N. Janardhana Reddi, who was officially told of it last night.

After a flurry of fresh consultations this morning, preceded by telephonic consultations with Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao in Moscow, the Central leaders dealing with the Andhra issue advised the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, that it would be better to have a non-controversial person like Mr. Vijayabhaskara Reddi in view of the charges levelled against Mr. Janardhana Reddi by a section of the Congress (I) legislators, who were bitterly opposed to him.

Shiv Shankar's Role

The revised decision was conveyed to Mr. Vijayabhaskara Reddi by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee and Mr. R. Venkataraman, the same leaders who had told Mr. Janardhana Reddi earlier that he had been chosen to become the next Chief Minister of the State. The Petroleum Minister, Mr. P. Shiv Shankar, who was against Mr. Janardhana Reddi's selection, played a key role in changing the choice and clearing the way for Mr. Vijayabhaskara Reddi's nomination.

The Prime Minister congratulated Mr. Vijayabhaskara Reddi on his selection when he called on her to thank her for entrusting this high responsibility to him. He later left for Hyderabad by the afternoon flight.

But the Congress (I) High Command is keeping its fingers crossed and hoping that the Legislature Party meeting tomorrow will go off smoothly without any incipient threats of revolt against the Central decision.

The Central leadership was not unaware of the charges levelled against Mr. Narasimha Reddi which were ignored during the earlier stages of this drama because the allegations were not considered new and not any more serious than those made against the Andhra leaders, both past and present. But it was taken aback by the dark warnings of his opponents that they would quit the party in protest against his selection.

The Prime Minister is reported to have shared the misgivings of some of those opposed to him that the Opposition parties were bound to jump into the fray if there was a split in the ruling party over this issue. It was therefore decided to select Mr. Vijayabhaskara Reddi to head the State Government during the remaining six months of its term, leaving the leadership issue to be settled after the Assembly elections.

It is for this reason that the new Chief Minister is not going to be asked to seek a seat in the State Legislature during this interregnum. But he will have to contest from one of the Assembly constituencies during the coming elections to prove his mettle in facing the NTR phenomenon.

Tact Needed

The Central observer, Mr. R. Venkataraman, will have to display considerable tact and imagination in handling the Legislature Party meeting in Hyderabad tomorrow, since some of the group leaders have made no secret of their disapproval of the way the High Command has gone about handling the issue. It will depend on how Mr. Venkataraman is going to put across the Central decision, whether he will first go through the motions of a consensus exercise or advise the members to elect Mr. Vijayabhaskara Reddi unanimously as a token of their continued faith in Mrs. Gandhi's leadership and their unquestioning acceptance of her decision.

According to latest indications, the new Chief Minister will be sworn in on Friday and he will be asked to come to Delhi to discuss with the Central leaders the composition of his Cabinet. Mr. Narasimha Rao will be back in Delhi on Saturday morning in time for consultations on Cabinet formation.

Otherwise, Mr. Vijayabhaskara Reddi will be commencing his onerous task of revitalising the administration and preparing the party to fight the Assembly elections with a lot of goodwill since he has not been actively involved in State politics since he left the Government. He preferred to remain in the background biding his time until his turn came today without actively canvassing for it.

CSA: 4600/1008

ANALYST DISCUSSES PROBLEMS OF CHIEF MINISTER SELECTION

Madras THE HINDU in English 19 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text] It is not uncommon in India for even experienced politicians, veterans of many factional fights, to make elementary mistakes in public life. The prudent ones, however, learn the hard way from past errors to be more careful in future. A leader runs into difficulties if one does not have the resilience and rectitude to respond to the changing moods of the people.

The secret of success in politics lies in retaining the public faith with a firm commitment to basic principles, even if one is obliged to make concessions at times to meet the exigencies of political compulsions. One can practise the art of the possible only by remaining in firm command of the situation with all its inherent limitations. A credible distinction has to be kept up in the process between better management and petty manipulation, public values and personal infractions, and good governance and permissiveness in administration.

Lessons Not Learnt

The week-long drama enacted in Delhi over the Andhra succession came as a painful reminder that the Congress (I) has learnt nothing from its mistakes. The Central leadership displayed the same sort of amazing ineptitude in handling this problem as it had done with equally astonishing insensitivity in similar circumstances in several other Congress (I)-ruled States. The party apparently learnt nothing from its experience, despite the professed desire to shed the disastrous practice of imposing Chief Ministers on extraneous considerations.

It was thought that the Prime Minister was keen on making a refreshing break with the convention of making the selection in Delhi and leaving the legislature party with no alternative except to approve the choice. The */modus operandi/* [in italics] almost misfired this time compelling the Central leadership to submit to incipient threats of resignation by an articulate section that successfully blocked the nomination of its */bete noire,/* [in italics] despite the high command's known preference.

The choice of Mr. K. Vijaybhaskara Reddi has been widely welcomed since he is known to be an able and non-controversial personality with considerable administrative experience. But his election could have gone down with greater grace without springing a last-minute surprise on everybody, after indicating in no uncertain terms that Mr. N. Janardhana Reddi was being chosen on the basis of the consensus emerging from consultations with the Andhra leaders summoned to Delhi.

The Centre was not unaware of the charges levelled against him by his opponents when it decided to nominate him. Yet in the true Congress (I) style, the decision was reversed at the eleventh hour for the real reason than warding off the threat of resignation by a small vocal section.

What has happened in Andhra Pradesh is only a reflection of the peculiar procedures followed in several other States representing a pattern of Central hegemony that is totally against the spirit of the Constitution. It goes against the very grain of democracy that the elected representatives of the people, who are carefully screened before the party ticket is allotted to them, are given no opportunity to elect their leader in the normal course. They are expected merely to approve the leader chosen in Delhi often on extraneous considerations.

The Prime Minister's desire to restore inner party democracy by leaving the election of Chief Ministers in future to the legislature parties themselves has thus suffered a setback during the latest Andhra selection. It will take a long time to re-establish the credibility of the assertion that Mrs. Gandhi does not want to involve herself any more in the thankless task of imposing Chief Ministers on States.

Meanwhile, the press is being blamed for inventing and assiduously propagating the fiction that the nominated Chief Ministers are nonentities who owe their selection only to their political patrons in Delhi.

In Nehru's Time

This distortion has been allowed to develop over the years for various reasons. In Nehru's time, the Central leadership encouraged the emergence of strong and prestigious Chief Ministers and scrupulously avoided getting involved in their elections. It was then thought that in a federal polity like India there should be powerful personalities at the helm in States to be able to lend support to the Prime Minister at the Centre. It was a case of several mighty peaks of a massif adding to the strength of a central colossus towering over them like a Mount Everest that could exist only in the midst of a high mountain range like the Himalayas and not in the desert of Rajasthan.

There was then no conflict of interest between the Central leadership and the Chief Ministers in the sense that they collectively represented at that time a secure power structure ensuring the stability of a fledgling nation in the aftermath of partition and States' reorganisation. Nehru did not consider Kamaraj, Mr. Morarji Desai, B. C. Roy or Govind Ballabh Pant as

potential rivals who could aspire to replace him. As co-parceners of the same Congress culture, they shared the same traditions.

King-makers

The trouble started in the declining years of Nehru when some of the southern Chief Ministers and their close associates got together into what came to be dubbed later as a Syndicate and started developing ambitions of playing the role of king-makers at the Centre. The avowed purpose of this move was to block Mr. Morarji Desai's ascendancy after Nehru's exit, but during the Shastri interregnum and later in the first year of Mrs. Gandhi's term before the 1967 elections, they openly dabbled in Central politics with Kamaraj functioning as the Congress President.

After the Congress split, Mrs. Gandhi made a determined bid backed by her own kitchen Cabinet to cut down the Chief Ministers to size and prevent them from re-emerging as independent power centres within the party organisation. The process was carried forward to its logical conclusion after the 1971 elections with the practice of nominating the Chief Ministers from Delhi so that they remained totally beholden to the Prime Minister for survival in their respective States. It led to the rapid erosion of the very institution of Chief Minister as one of the pillars of the Indian constitutional system.

Big Liability

There was a further decline in the calibre of the persons chosen after the 1980 elections, with the result that they became a big liability to the Central leadership and a source of personal embarrassment to Mrs. Gandhi, because she was automatically blamed for their incompetence. The whole thing became so counter-productive that the Prime Minister had to give serious thought to reverting to the earlier practice of allowing the legislature parties to elect their leaders without Central interference, subject only to the proviso that they would be loyal to her.

After the Maharashtra debacle it was thought that the new experiment could be tried in Andhra Pradesh within certain limits. But it has misfired so badly that there was not even a pretence of any democratic norms in going through the motions of the latest exercise. The great mistake Mrs. Gandhi made was in allowing the Central Ministers from AP to dabble in this selection in pursuit of their own local commitments and confuse her with conflicting advice.

A direct consequence of this continued attempt to run the States by remote control from Delhi has been the growth of dissident politics which is frowned upon when it does not suit the Centre's purpose, but used as an excuse for unseating the unwanted Chief Ministers only to make way for much less acceptable personalities in some cases. The whole power structure has been so badly destabilised in the States that no Chief Minister however competent can run the administration for long without placating the powerful group interests and endangering one's own position in the bargain.

Local Acceptability

There is no easy remedy to this malaise whether it is in Andhra Pradesh or any other State. The coming elections in Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka will make the Central leadership a prisoner of its own predilections in selecting the party candidates. In Indian politics, it is the heroic mould that matters and it is the personality that gives legitimacy to a policy. But since Mrs. Gandhi cannot contest from every constituency or campaign for every candidate, there has to be some degree of local acceptability for projecting the party nominees who could be depended upon to provide a reasonably clean government.

A fact that is conveniently overlooked by the Central leadership in dealing with the States is that India is too large and too complex a country to be governed from Delhi. The successive imperial rulers, whether it was the Moghuls or the British, learnt the basic lesson that there has to be decentralisation. If it was wrong for some ambitious Chief Ministers in the past to arrogate to themselves the role of kingmakers at the Centre, it is no less undesirable for the Centre to foist its nominees on the States. The constitutional system can work smoothly only through a proper exercise of the built-in checks and balances.

It is the extra-constitutionality of the Congress (I) involvement in State politics and the attempt to treat the Chief Ministers as satraps of the Centre in the States that is undermining the parliamentary system. It has led to permissiveness and tolerance of the infractions of the chosen few who manage to get away with their wrong-doings by simply making a profession of their loyalty to the Prime Minister to render themselves immune from any retribution--until they are overtaken in the end by their own over-reaching ambitions.

CSO: 4600/1016

INDIA

MINISTER OPENS STATE LABOR MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, September 16. (PTI)

The Union minister of labour and rehabilitation, Mr. Veerendra Patil, today expressed serious concern at the "unhappy" industrial relations situation in the country, particularly the growing incidents of violence due to inter-union rivalries and the production loss on account of strikes and lock-outs.

Inaugurating the 33rd session of the state labour ministers' conference here, Mr. Patil called upon the state governments to take note of these developments and ensure that there was more effective coordination between the active industrial relations machinery and, wherever necessary, the law-and-order authorities.

Every effort should be made to ensure that the industrial climate was conducive to maintaining the gains of production to benefit all segments of society and the country as a whole, the labour minister said.

Mr. Patil said the national economic outlook had improved considerably, inflation having come down and production in a number of vital sectors showing an upward trend. But the industrial relations situation was not as happy as it should have been, he said adding that the total number of mandays lost during 1981 was 32.7 million against 21.9 million during 1980.

"We are making every effort to gear up the conciliation and adjudication machineries both at the Centre and the states and increasing the number of industrial courts and tribunals," he said.

The labour minister referred to the non-compliance of minimum wage revision by some states, although the revision was overdue. Mr. Patil said that in some cases, the minimum wages prescribed were comparatively low and the wages actually paid were still less.

There was an obvious need for implementing the Minimum Wages Act, more effectively, he said.

On the question of the eradication of bonded labour, Mr. Patil asked the states to send monthly progress reports on the steps being taken to bring

about this freedom urgently. He expressed concern that a few states had not been utilising fully and in time the Central grants released to them for this purpose.

Employment Exchanges

Stressing the need for further improvement in the functioning of employment exchanges in the country, Mr. Patil said there were growing complaints of increasing corruption and delay in employment exchanges.

He said the government had been considering the question of formulating some broad principles which could form part of the wage policy. He called upon the state labour ministers to apply themselves carefully to the issue during the conference.

Mr. Patil also stressed the need to take expeditious steps to bring down the pendency in labour courts.

Mr. Patil asked the state governments to ensure expeditious disposal of the complaints about the nonimplementation or partial implementation of the Central government's orders on the Palekar tribunal's recommendations for revision of pay scales of journalists and non-journalists in the newspaper industry.

CSO: 4600/1009

COMMERCE MINISTER REPORTS TO TRADE ADVISORY PANEL

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] NEW DELHI, September 16.

COMMERCE ministry statistics presented to the Central trade advisory council today indicate that the trade deficit in the current financial year may be lower than last year.

Exports during April-June 1982 rose by 25 per cent — to Rs. 1,871 crores from Rs. 1,452 crores in April-June 1981 — while imports went up by 13 per cent — to Rs. 3,334 crores from Rs. 2,915 crores. The trade deficit for the three-month period under review thus aggregates Rs. 1,237 crores.

Crude oil exports from Bombay High during April-June 1982 brought Rs. 312 crores to the national exchequer and were the chief ingredients of the higher export earnings.

The commerce minister, Mr. Shri-raj Paul, told members of the council that exports showed an upward trend particularly in respect of agricultural and marine products, engineering goods, cotton and chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

FALL IN JUTE EXPORT

However, there was a decline in the exports of jute, textiles and tea.

According to official statistics, the trade deficit in 1981-82 at Rs. 3,778.72 crores was somewhat lower than in 1980-81 (Rs. 5,813.20 crores). Exports in 1981-82 were valued at Rs. 7,781.40 crores and imports at Rs. 11,560.12 crores against Rs. 6,710.71 crores and Rs. 12,525.91 crores, respectively, in 1980-81.

Mr. Paul said if certain trends visible today were available in the future, it would be possible to reduce the deficit.

"The international trading environment continued to be difficult and Mr. Paul called for doubling of efforts on India's part. A number of measures had been taken to accelerate our export growth apart from the special provisions in the import policy to meet the essential requirements of exporters.

"We are laying stress on developing exports through free trade zones and 100 per cent export-oriented units," he said.

On free trade zones, he said a committee headed by Mr. P. L. Tandon had made its recommendations and the government hoped to take a decision on them soon.

The government was also laying stress on project exports where India with its high level of skill and expertise could do much more in the future.

Mr. Paul said the potential of agricultural exports was high. If rice production could be increased, the country could export rice to some foreign countries.

As part of the long-term strategy for exports, the commerce minister would announce the new rates of 25 per cent compensatory surcharge rates before the end of this month. The new rates would ordinarily remain valid until March 31, 1983.

Referring to the liberalised import policy, Mr. Paul said: "We are firm on the approach that industry must be able to secure its requirements of essential imported inputs with the least difficulty so that the production base is strengthened in this year of productivity."

INDIGENOUS PRODUCERS

At the same time, the government was determined to safeguard the legi-

itimate interests of indigenous producers. A standing group headed by the commerce secretary had been set up to examine the impact of the import policy in relation to any specific area of concern, he said.

The discussions that followed the minister's remarks threw up a number of suggestions and Mr. Paul agreed to have them examined.

Mr. H. S. Singhani on behalf of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, suggested that the commerce ministry should abandon the policy of ad hocism and prepare a planned document on import-export strategy. The federation had brought out its own document on the subject.

It was suggested on behalf of the ASSOCHAM that the time had come to frame a new foreign trade policy which should not be for one year but cover a period of four to five years.

Mr. Anis Hussain, commerce secretary, told correspondents after the meeting that the liberalised import policy was unanimously welcomed as imaginative.

It was felt that Indian industry was not competitive internationally because the raw material costs were high, modernisation was not given as much importance as it deserved, and the policy on technology transfers needed to be further liberalised.

It was suggested that an export promotion board should be set up with representatives of the commerce, agriculture and food ministries. Where exports exceeded Rs. 25 crores in value, air cargo facilities must be provided.

FORMER IMF DIRECTOR SPEAKS ON INDIAN DEVELOPMENT

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] NEW YORK, September 16 (PII).

MR. M. NARASIMHAM, until recently a director in the International Monetary Fund, has expressed India's "deep concern" over attempts to not only limit the totality of IDA but also see her share cut back.

Addressing the India Chamber of Commerce of America at a luncheon hosted in his honour on Tuesday, Mr. Narasimham said at a time when the needs of the developing countries, like India, were increasing, the assistance which India was getting was declining not only on real terms which was bad enough but in some cases even in nominal terms.

Mr. Narasimham noted that India's share of IDA at 40 per cent had been the "envy of many eyes" and went on to disprove commentaries that it was a disproportionate amount.

In the course of his address, the theme of which was "India and the international economy", Mr. Narasimham spoke of the troubled and turbulent phase in which the international economy was passing through and of the problems low-income developing countries were facing.

Mr. Narasimham also referred to the "anxious phase" through which the international banking system was passing and said the threat of difficulties in being able to repay loomed large over a number of countries.

Some years ago, he added, it happened to be the case of a couple of African countries and one or two Latin American countries. Earlier, it happened to be some countries in East Europe and today a major Latin American borrower was facing these difficulties.

"DOMINO" EFFECT

Mr. Narasimham warned that if the world was to be spared the "domino" effect, clearly identification was called for and hopefully under some international monitoring to restore confi-

dence in the system and in the borrowing countries.

He told the chamber that the outlook for the international economy was more too heartening and "we seem to be in the midst of a revolution of diminishing expectations."

Mr. Narasimham spoke at some length on India's adjustment policies. The challenge of adjustment formed the background to the IMF loan, which India recently negotiated.

An adjustment effort at large and as challenging as India had chosen to accept within a medium-term time required financial support. The fund was not a charitable institution. It was a hard-headed financier and India was able to convince the fund of its seriousness of purpose in undertaking this adjustment largely out of its own resources.

Mr. Narasimham said in roughly the year that had elapsed since the fund approved the arrangement, developments in the Indian economy had conformed to the adjustment path set out and provided an early justification of the confidence reposed in the country.

Mr. Narasimham said India's relative success in maintaining growth and broadening the base of the economy and diversifying its structure suggested to some that India should be candidates for materialisation in the sense of being able to afford a harder blend between soft loans and commercial or near-commercial borrowing.

But the poverty focus of IDA should, on the other hand, argue for India continuing to receive at least the share we had been getting these few years. "Just as we should not be penalised for our size we should not be penalised for our success", Mr. Narasimham said.

Mr. Narasimham told India's adjustment effort fitted into the pattern of current international economic development as an example of low-income or importing country making

an effort to overcome the structural changes in its external trade pattern by a strategy of diversifying her economy, strengthening her export substitution effort and expanding her export and remittance base.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Barring unforeseen adverse external developments a gradual strengthening of the balance of payments could be expected. The economy had shown strength and resilience but the domestic effort needed to be supported by external capital flow and here India's concern with the crisis in development aid was natural.

Mr. Narasimham referred to the "high paradox" of the economies of industrial countries operating well below their potential productive capacity at a time when the needs of the capitalising developing countries were growing.

He expressed the same sort of an international harmonisation would be achieved so that there could be virtuous cycle of growth both in the developed countries through an expansion of their production nearer their capacity and at the same time there could be a transfer of resources to the developing countries to enable them to invest and grow.

Unfortunately, the fear of inflation has been in the way of what could and should have been international inflationary policies and instead of virtuous cycle, we are witnessing a vicious cycle of increasing unemployment, deepening recession, lower world trade, lower capital flows, lower investment and lower growth in both the developed and developing countries, he said.

Mr. Narasimham left New York yesterday from London on his way back to New Delhi where he is to take over as finance secretary on August 1. His place is being taken over by Mr. R. S. Malhotra, ex-proctor economic affairs secretary.

CSO: 4600/1009

INDIA

IFC TO GRANT LOANS TO FIVE INDIAN FIRMS

Madras THE HINDU in English 16 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] Sept. 15.

Five major companies, including one from Tamil Nadu, will be among the recipients of loans from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) during the fiscal year 1982.

The IFC either on its own or in syndication with other agencies has decided to lend nearly \$89 millions (Rs. 84.5 crores) to these companies for their expansion or diversification. The total project cost involved in these schemes, according to the IFC's annual report for 1982, is \$712.4 millions.

The beneficiary companies are: Ashok Leyland, Bharat Forge, Modi Cement, Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing, and Indian Rayon Corporation.

The IFC board of directors approved at the last meeting 65 investment commitments for 1982, totalling \$611.8 millions, spread over in 31 countries.

The details of the projects of the five Indian companies, as per the IFC report, are:

Ashok Leyland: This second largest truck and bus chassis manufacturer will almost triple its output to 40,000 vehicles a year and update its technology and products in a \$434.5-million project envisaged.

Bharat Forge: One of the largest commercial forges in Asia, the company is to modernise its present facilities and construct a new 20,000 metric tonnes a year forge in a \$48-million project.

Modi Cement: The \$108.7-million project of the company envisages a one-million-tonne a year cement plant in Madhya Pradesh in collaboration with the Blue Circle group of the United Kingdom.

Bombay Dyeing: The company is to produce 60,000 metric tonnes a year of dimethyl terephthalate, the principal raw material for polyester fibre and yarns, by investing \$75.7 millions in its expansion project.

India: The company is entering the cement field with a \$45.5-million project to produce annually five lakh metric tonnes of cement, in technical collaboration with a West German firm.

Of the six cement projects approved by the IFC board for 1982, two are from India.

The IFC's total cumulative gross commitments as on June 30, 1982 for India, including through syndications, stood at \$220 millions for 22 enterprises, as against its global commitment of \$4.2 billions for 464 enterprises.

CSO: 4600/1008

FINANCE MINISTER MEETS WITH NEWSMEN ON RETURN

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 15 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, September 14.

The Union finance minister, Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, today denied that there was widespread recession in industry.

Though there was "inflationary pressure" owing to various factors in the system it was not alarming as widely held, he said. He also took pains to dispell the impression that India was "opening up to multinationals."

On the price front, Mr. Mukherjee said the wholesale index had gone up by only about one per cent during July and August. From March to June, it increased by three per cent. The increase was partly seasonal and partly speculative.

Talking to newsmen after his return from a foreign tour, Mr. Mukherjee said even in commercial vehicles it was wrong to say there was recession.

What had happened was that the waiting period had been reduced and railway wagons had been carrying more goods, he said.

Asked about huge steel stocks, he said that the major problem was transport. The finance minister said he had asked the Reserve Bank of India and industry to study the key factors in each sector.

Mr. R. N. Malhotra, secretary in the department of economic affairs, added that industrial production in the period from January to June had increased by 6.2 per cent. Was this a sign of recession? He said the rate of increase in 1980-81 was four per cent and in 1981-82 it was seven to eight per cent.

Referring to multinationals, Mr. Mukherjee said, "We have not expanded the area for investment by multinationals or foreign companies except in high technology and exports."

Referring to government's efforts to reduce the gap on the trade account, Mr. Mukherjee said that in 1980-81 about 60 per cent of the export earnings

were spent on imports of petroleum and its products, aluminium, steel, cement and edible oils.

It was not correct to attribute the widening trade gap to the policy of liberalisation, he added.

The finance minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, today expressed the hope that India would get larger IDA concessional assistance in fiscal 1983 and 1984 as a result of the progress made in funding arrangements, reports PTI.

Mr. Mukherjee, who returned yesterday after attending the week long annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank at Toronto told newsmen here that he would not describe the outcome of the meetings as "totally negative."

CSO: 4600/1003

EXPECTED CHANGES IN RESERVE, OTHER BANKS REPORTED

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 15 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, September 14 (PTI).

New boards for the Reserve Bank of India and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) will be constituted very soon.

The reconstitution of the Reserve Bank board, which is overdue is expected to be made after Dr. Manmohan Singh takes over as governor of the RBI in Bombay tomorrow.

The Reserve Bank is keeping a close watch on production, prices and banking trends and no major change in the present credit regulations or the monetary policy as a whole is likely at present.

However, the new governor is expected to review the situation in the coming weeks. The credit policy, though important, is only one of the several factors, responsible for the present sluggishness. The other contributing factors are the slowdown in the growth of industrial countries, the lack of pick-up in the aggregate demand of the economy and the prolonged textile strike in Bombay.

The first board of NABARD of which Mr. M. Ramakrishnayya, deputy governor of the Reserve Bank of India, will be chairman, will be a 15-member body comprising the chairman, the managing director, two directors representing the state governments, three from the Central government, three from the Reserve Bank of India, three from the cooperative in rural economy and rural development.

Two directors from the state governments will be appointed by rotation to give representation to the five regions into which NABARD's operations will be broadly divided. The constitution of the board will be announced as soon as the Reserve Bank board is reconstituted. Thereafter, NABARD will be formally launched, though it came into existence on July 12.

NABARD, created under an act of Parliament and designed as an apex institution in the sphere of agriculture and rural development, will be maintaining a close relationship with the Reserve Bank which will hold 50 per cent

of the share capital, the other 50 per cent being held by the government of India.

NABARD will provide refinancing facilities hitherto being given by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) and take over the refinancing functions of the Reserve Bank in relation to the regional rural banks (RRBs) and the state co-operative banks (SCBs). NABARD will have its presence in every state and Union territory with headquarters in Bombay.

Considering the growth of regional rural banks in the country which totalled 107 with 4,795 branches at the end of December, 1981 and future expansion, NABARD has decided to start a training institute to train personnel for RRBs and other rural financing institutions. It is to be located in Madhya Pradesh.

CSO: 4600/1003

INDIAN DELEGATE AT MANILA MEETING ON TRANSNATIONALS

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 17 Sep 82 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, September 16

INDIA has urged trans-national companies to play a role in the emerging new international economic order by re-fashioning their relationships with the host nations, particularly the developing countries.

At a recent meeting of the U.N. Commission on trans-national companies in Manila, Mr. Nimb K. Sengupta said that the TNCs should work on the basis of recognition of the sovereignty of host nations and their development goals and a feeling of togetherness with their third world partners in achieving transfer of investment and technology.

Mr. Sengupta, who is the chairman of the U.N. commission, commended the forging of a draft U.N. code of conduct on TNCs. Though incomplete and not fully agreed, the draft must be considered a very significant landmark.

The TNCs, he said, should voluntarily adopt the agreed provisions relating to their activities. Such voluntary adoption would go a long way in improving their image and setting their records straight.

Mr. Sengupta said it was for the U.N. commission to provide further

guidance, the ultimate objective being the effective and concurrent control of TNCs in both host and home countries, harmonising the international and national regulations vis-a-vis TNCs, emergence of a code on trans-national investments, harnessing of the financial, technological and managerial resources of TNCs for the growth of both home and host countries, and facilitating their transformation into socially responsible institutions to the benefit of world development.

Mr. Sengupta thought there was a case for reversal of the value system and motivation that had governed us since the Industrial Revolution.

Not continuous growth and expansion but placing more emphasis on balance and equilibrium in relation to our environment was necessary, he said.

In this task, all the elements involved — home and host countries, TNCs, international agencies, the working class, managers, technicians and scientists — should play their assigned role in harmony with one another and apply pragmatic technological machinery, electrical goods and chemical products.

CSO: 4600/1009

PRESS REPORTS NATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE IN DELHI

Opening Day's Session

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 18 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, September 17.

With the boycotting trade union centres keeping up their heat and noise outside the conference hall the truncated national tripartite, in its session here today after an interval of four years, seemed set on comparatively smooth sailing towards agreed solutions to crucial problems plaguing industrial relations.

A broad agreement was evident in the views expressed by the participants that industrial disputes should be resolved by collective bargaining failing which reference to voluntary arbitration should be automatic. If disputes persist, these should be taken care of by industrial relations commissions at the national and state levels to be established in terms of the national labour commission's recommendations of several years ago. Such commissions are to have both conciliation as well as adjudication functions.

There was also an emerging consensus that recognised unions should abide by a code of conduct and discipline and that the bargaining agent should be chosen by a check-off system.

Under this system the strength of central trade union organisations as also of the bargaining agent is to be verified by tallying their membership registers with the wage registers which would as well contain information regarding union affiliations. In support of this method, it was pointed out that it would have the benefit of the existing system of verification plus it would ensure a total check both from the union register as well as the wage register.

Anti Conference Rally

On another pressing issue, formulation of a national wage policy, the conference by a resolution tabled by Mr. Ramanujam of the INTUC authorised the chairman and labour minister, Mr. Veerendra Patil to appoint a committee of representatives of parties and experts concerned.

On Friday, the day in the conference hall belonged to the veteran INTUC leaders who for a new industrial relations climate were approving the proposal by the Government. Speakers including those representing representatives of the private sector and public undertakings.

Earlier, as the conference opened with central and state ministers and officials and representatives of the employers organisations and of the INTUC and a couple of other trade union organisations participating, opposite to Vigyan Bhavan, the venue of the meeting, an anti-conference rally was the focus of attention for a while. Under brand new banners of their respective trade unions about 200 persons including their leaders stood and chanted slogans denouncing what they characterised as anti-labour policies of the government.

These unions were observing the day as a day of protest and their leaders squatted in dharna fashion for some time.

At the conference, the participating representatives of labour (INTUC, HMS-Kulkarni group, National Labour Organisation and National Federation of Indian Trade Unions) expressed their view that those who boycotted the national tripartite conference should find no place in other tripartite bodies.

Welcoming the participants, the labour minister, Mr. Veerendra Patil, regretted that some of the invitees had chosen not to attend. "I made sincere efforts to convince them that their non-participation would not be in the best interests of labour which they claim to espouse but I am sorry they could not be persuaded," he said.

He referred to priority items before the conference particularly the issue of rationalisation and said the Government looked for a consensus to facilitate a final decision.

On evolving a national wage policy, he said: "Some of the basic principles which should govern the wage policy are already contained in the sixth plan document and it will be desirable to discuss the issue within the framework of those principles."

Mr. Sanat Mehta, the Gujarat labour minister called for a better deal for labour and remarked that problems of indiscipline and violence and personnel and retrenchment should be tackled boldly in the way the bonus issue was settled.

Mr. Mehta, who was critical of continuing the system of contract labour advocated a scheme of housing for industrial labour, a simple and quick procedure for opening sick mills and urgent steps to meet the problem of "de-skilling". In personnel and retrenchment disputes, he suggested provision of subsistence allowance during the pendency of proceedings. To meet the growing need for trained personnel he appealed to employers to accept the concept of an industrial levy.

Final Day's Session

Continued THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 19 Sep 62 (p. 1, 2)

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 18.--The two-day National Labour Conference ended, for the first time in the history of such meetings, with unanimous recommendations to the Government aimed at making vital changes in the Industrial Disputes Act and on the composition of the Indian Labour Conference. One proposal was that the support of 60% of the workers be made a pre-condition for any strike in any establishment.

The other recommendations included the collective bargaining agent to be decided by the "check-off" system; determining membership of unions by checking the deductions for union subscription in the wage register of workers; separate codes of conduct for employers and workers; the establishment of an Industrial Relations Commission at the Centre and the States with the same functions as recommended by the National Commission on Labour in 1949; and voluntary arbitration where collective bargaining is unsuccessful.

As regards representation at the Indian Labour Conference, it was suggested that the status quo as decided by the 1959 conference (proportional allocation of seats on the basis of membership) be maintained; that to qualify for recognition as a central organization, a union should have verified membership of at least 500,000 spread over four States, and that the Industrial Relations Commission should verify membership every three years.

A motion that greeted the adoption of the recommendations of the reports was followed by the Labour Minister Mr. Veerendra Patil's declaration that the Conference had paved the way for convening the Indian Labour Conference and that the Government would give urgent consideration to the recommendations.

He quoted the example of Japan to show how the workers there were dedicated to production and said that a developing country like India could not afford strikes, lock-outs and sit-downs, which hampered production.

Mr. Patil regretted the boycott of the conference by some trade unions but he thought it was more for political reasons than genuine ones. He made it clear that the Government would go ahead with the follow-up action even if some organizations decided to boycott all future conferences. "They will have to live with the path of confrontation", he said.

Mr. Patil, however, dispelled the unwelcome apprehensions about the effect of such a boycott by saying that in a tripartite conference in which seven trade unions, which represent two-thirds of the work force, were not present.

The point was indirectly made in the course of a brief lecture on the recommendations by Mr. C. S. Jadhav (MPS-Bulkarni) was pleased that the existing procedure for verification of membership of trade unions (calling for returns from verification of membership of trade unions) (he stated) be kept in force until a new procedure was evolved.

"...I plead with a truncated verification when two unions (All India Trade Union Congress and the Centre of Indian Trade Unions) have not submitted their claims and the West Bengal Government has defied the Centre's plea for submission of returns (through the Registrar of Trade Unions)?" he pleaded.

Mr Ramanujam (INTUC), Mr Sanat Mehta (Gujarat Labour Minister) and others said that such a course would mean leaving a vacuum until the new procedure was evolved. It was decided to include Mr Kulkarni's point and it was recorded in the minutes as were the employers' points. It was also agreed that the continuation of the present procedure be considered separately.

In deciding on the check-off system to determine the collective bargaining agent, valid for three years, the conference recommended that each employee be free to indicate to the management of the union of which he is a member and authorize the management in writing to recover from his wages the union subscription and remit it to the union within 15 days.

In case it was not possible to decide on a single collective bargaining agent, the Industrial Relations Commission could decide on a composite bargaining council comprising unions above a specified percentage of membership.

Another important recommendation was that a trade union which violated the code of conduct would be liable to be disqualified by the IRC for consideration as a collective bargaining agent for a specified period. A separate code of conduct would be evolved for employers and any violation would invite appropriate punishment by the IRC.

PTI adds: Mr Patil, in his closing remarks at the conference here today, said that the boycotting unions, instead of voicing their views on various labour problems, had chosen to give the impression that the Government was "antilabour".

CSO: 4600/1015

DEIHI ANNOUNCES NEW GARMENT EXPORT POLICY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Sep 82 p 7

(Text) The Central Government on Saturday announced its new policy for export of garments for 1983 reports PTI.

The policy guidelines cover export of various categories of textiles and clothing which are likely to be covered under various bilateral agreements, between India and the US, the EEC member states, Canada, Sweden, Austria and Finland respectively.

In the case of garments and knitwears, the policy lays down the following systems and quantum of allotment.

- 1) past performance—50 per cent of annual level,
- 2) FCFS small orders—35 per cent of annual level,
- 3) manufacturers exports—10 per cent of annual level, and

4) Central/State corporations—5 per cent annual level.

The Government reserves the right to use flexibilities provided in the bilateral agreements as considered appropriate.

There has been no change in the basic policy relating to fabrics and made-ups from the 1982 policy.

There will be three systems of allotments—past performance, FCFS firm contract reservations and FCFS ready goods. The period for past performance entitlement will be January-September, 1983 and January-June and July-December in the case of FCFS contract reservation and FCFS ready goods.

The current bilateral agreements between India and the US, the EEC member States, Canada, Sweden, Austria and Finland

will expire on 31 December, 1982. New agreements under the aegis of the extension protocol of the multi-fibre arrangement are currently under negotiation and finalisation.

The new policy will be subject to amendments/amplifications based on the provisions of the relevant bilateral textile agreements, when finalised.

The allotment year will be divided into three periods for allotment of quantities (except past performance and manufacturer-exporters systems) each of four months duration—January-April, May-August and September-December. The quantities apportioned for these periods is in the ratio of 50:35:15. In the case of knitwears, there shall be two periods—January-August and September-December.

CIB: 4600/1019

BUSINESSMEN ASK PROTECTION AGAINST FOREIGN DUMPING

Madras THE HINDU in English 19 Sep 82 p 6

[Text] Coimbatore, Sept. 18.

The executive committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry which met here on September 17 under the chairmanship of its president, Mr. G. K. Devarajulu called for immediate measures to check 'dumping' of foreign goods to save the domestic industries from inequitable competition.

The committee expressed the hope that the Government would take active steps to prevent dumping which had also been activated by world recession and pointed out that the resulting damage to domestic industries from inequitable competition would have long term adverse consequences. It referred in this connection to the antidumping legislation adopted in free enterprise countries like the United States to give protection to the domestic industries and urged the Government to give effect to such measures as quickly as possible.

The committee, however, appreciated the objective of the Government policy in exposing the Indian economy to international competition and pointed out that this was the best way of promoting efficiency and reducing costs of production and improving quality of indigenous items.

This technological upgradation, the committee stated, however, presumed a more liberal import of technology, expansion in the size of Indian enterprises to enable them to achieve economies of scale and modifications in labour laws to avoid work stoppages.

Constraints to Development

The committee which reviewed the current business conditions in the light of the survey of select industries made earlier, identified the following constraints which obstructed smooth development of industries, dumping by foreigners taking advantage of liberal import policy thereby hitting industries like soda ash, synthetic fibre and PVC, credit squeeze which had directly affected tractors and commercial vehicles, and general fall in demand which compelled a number of industries like refrigerators, tyres and

... fertiliser and textile machinery to help expand storage and in some cases
the production.

It also noted the liberalisation of credit squeeze but pointed out that although
the banks were in a comfortable liquidity position, the credit had not
flowed to trade and industry because of rigid adherence to prescribed
credit norms. The committee felt that in the present exceptional circum-
stances, the norms should be made more flexible.

Impact of Demand Recession

The committee expressed concern at the demand recession confronting the
industry and stated that to keep up industrial growth, it was imperative to
generate adequate demand. Referring to the steps taken by the government in
1975 to restore demand and production when the country was faced in a similar
situation, the committee suggested reintroduction of the excise duty rebate
scheme which allowed a lower rate of excise duty on production in excess of
base year output.

It pointed out that in 1976-79 when the excise duty rebate scheme was in
force, the average annual rate of growth of industrial production was 7.5 per
cent compared to 5.1 and 7.6 per cent respectively in the three years preced-
ing and succeeding it.

The committee was emphatic that the reintroduction of the rebate scheme would
be an effective means of stimulating demand in the conditions prevailing
today. It also suggested that the rate of interest on bank borrowings,
institutional loans and housing refinance should be reduced by at least five
percentage points in two stages.

The PCCI executive held the view that nearly half of the trade deficit of
the country was due to adverse terms of trade. It reiterated the impera-
tiveness for minimising production of edible oils, steel, cement, fertiliz-
ers and several nonferrous metals apart from crude oil which has been sub-
jected to sharp increase in prices in the international market.

Dr. J. V. Desai told pressmen that anti-dumping legislation was of para-
mount importance to save the domestic industries and 25-30 per cent of the
domestic industries could not become competitive if they were free to neglect
improvement in technology and lack of funds for modernisation. He
admitted, however, that protectionism had also contributed to the neglect
of modernisation and improvement of technology to some extent.

Dr. Desai also pointed out the move by the private sector to migrate
from open power to self requirements in times of shortage, Mr.
Desai said that even as far back as 1957, the textile mills in the southern
region had put forward a proposal to set up their own power generation
installations 15 MW of power but it could not be followed up due to lack of
support from the government at that time. Now that power shortage has
become a regular feature and that industrial units are not able to run any
longer, he said, in view of the developments taking place in other

States, this move must be encouraged. He said the State Government itself had powers to sanction power schemes up to 12 MW and there could be no difficulty in implementing the power generation schemes through the private sector, if only the State Government was keen on it.

Exploring European Market

Mr. Devarajulu will lead a high level delegation of industrialists to Italy, Federation of the Republic of Germany and Rumania to explore possibilities of two-way trade expansion between India and other countries in Europe.

CSO: 4600/1016

INDUSTRY MINISTER TELLS PLANS FOR ORISSA PLANT

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 20 Sep 82 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI Sept. 19.—The proposed steel plant at Daitari in Orissa will have a capacity of 1.7 million tons, to be expanded later to 2.5 million tons, according to Mr N. D. Tiwari, Ministry for Industry, Mines and Steel, reports IPI.

Preliminary discussions about the possibility of Soviet cooperation for the first phase of the plant were held at the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission, which concluded in Moscow on Friday.

Besides serving the domestic market, steel produced at the plant would help boost India's exports. The ultimate capacity of the plant will be decided by the joint commission. Mr Tiwari told the Soviet Land magazine in an interview.

Mr Tiwari noted that Soviet assistance for the second phase of the Vizag steel plant would be forthcoming.

German specialists at the Giprosovet institute of Kharkov have designed for the Viskhapatnam steel plant, India's most powerful coke furnace battery.

The battery will be equipped with the latest Soviet machines and mechanics for dry coke quenching. It will enable the Viskhapatnam steel workers to increase by almost 25% the output of high quality cast iron.

The proposed alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh Mr Tiwari said, would consist of a number of packages like bauxite development, bauxite export and alumina plant development.

Mr Tiwari said the heavy machine-building plant at Ranchi has improved its working this year and thanked the Soviet Union for its orders for this plant.

On the question of power development Mr Tiwari said that his Ministry had made proposals to the Planning Commission for setting up captive power plants for major projects.

He thought that the construction of the Vaidan Vardhachari super thermal plant with Soviet assistance would go a long way in improving the power position in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

INDIA

CANADIAN TRANSPORT MINISTER VISITS DELHI, NOTES AID

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 16 Sep 82 p 16

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 15.--Possibilities of strengthening and enlarging the areas of cooperation between India and Canada were discussed when the Canadian Minister for Transport, Mr Jean Lue Pepin, called on the Union Minister for Planning, Mr S. B. Chavan, here today, reports UNI.

Mr Chavan, outlining the objectives and priorities of the Sixth Plan, referred to the efforts under way for the speedy implementation of the projects and programmes of the Plan.

During the discussion, the two Ministers expressed satisfaction at the convergence of Indian and Canadian approach to aid, trade, and international monetary problems.

PTI adds: Yesterday, Mr Pepin said that Canada would extend \$60 million aid to India next year representing a \$16 million rise over the previous year.

In view of the high credit rating enjoyed by India in the global financial market, even the Canadian banks were keen to associate themselves with India's development, he said while addressing a luncheon meeting organized by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. He said there was much in common between India and Canada and the time was ripe for furthering the economic and trade ties between the two countries.

CSO: 4600/1007

PESTICIDE FIRM TO HAVE PLANTS IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Sep 82 p 9

[Text] Chandigarh, Sept. 14.—The Industrial Development Consultants in collaboration with Himachal Pesticides will set up a chain of pesticide plants in African countries, including Nigeria, Sudan and Zambia, on turnkey basis. An agreement in this regard has been signed with a non-resident Indian in Nigeria.

Till these plants come up, Himachal Pesticides, which went into production recently, will export malathion manufactured by them to these countries. The initial export consignment of 400 tons is to be sent soon making it the first private sector unit in India to export pesticides.

Disclosing this here today, Mr R. K. Gupta, chairman of the United Group, said that Himachal Pesticides had an installed capacity of 1,000 tons of malathion per annum in technical collaboration with the Petrochemical Engineering Corporation.

It was proposed that Himachal pesticides would have its own captive unit to produce ethyl alcohol which is a vital component of malathion. The licensed capacity of this unit would be 3,000,000 litres of ethyl alcohol annually. Of this, about half is expected to be supplied to the Himachal Government for its distilleries.

Mr Gupta said that the United Group based here, had received good response from the country's northern region where the people were generally shy of investment. The two previous enterprises of the group--United Diamonds and United Polypropylene of Parwanoo and Bhopal--had been over subscribed.

The third unit--Himachal Pesticides located at Barotiwala near here--was a Rs 244-lakh project financed through share capital including Rs 99 lakhs public issue, Rs 130 lakhs as term loans and Rs 15 lakhs as central subsidy. Of the shares available to the public, about 40% was likely to be subscribed by non-resident Indians. The Himachal Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation had shares worth Rs 44 lakhs and the promoters about Rs 40 lakhs. The public issue would be open on October 6, Mr Gupta said.

CHT: 2600/1004

DELHI TOLD WEST BENGAL STAND ON TEESTA WATERS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] The West Bengal Government has informed the Centre that it would at best be able to give a "token share" of the Teesta waters to Bangladesh during the dry season as its own needs of this river water for irrigation were great. Any substantial diversion to Bangladesh during this season would not only negate the purpose of the State's ambitious Teesta Barrage Project, which is now under construction, but would seriously harm the State's interest.

Disclosing this in Calcutta on Thursday, Mr Nani Bhattacharya, Minister of Irrigation said that the State's stand had recently been conveyed to Delhi both verbally and in writing. The matter would personally be taken up by Mr Jyoti Basu with Mrs Gandhi before the visit of Lieutenant-General H. M. Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator of Bangladesh to Delhi early next month.

The State Government made its stand known after the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission, at its meeting in Dacca last month, decided that it would try to finalize a formula on sharing of the Teesta waters "within three months but not later than six months". Mr Kedar Pandey, Union Irrigation Minister, who had led the Indian delegation at the JRC talks had assured Bangladesh that India would give a share of the Teesta waters to Bangladesh during the lean season.

Already, the West Bengal Government's stand has been backed up by a unanimous resolution passed by the State Assembly demanding a "very, very major share" of the Teesta waters for the State.

Mr Bhattacharyya said that the Teesta's discharge during the dry season--from November to March--was so low (only about 5,000 cusecs) that it was inadequate to meet the State's own irrigation needs. Such a small quantum he felt could hardly be shared. But West Bengal, keeping in view Bangladesh's interests had agreed to share even this meagre quantum thereby revising its earlier stand, maintained for nearly two decades, that it needed all the waters of the Teesta during the dry season for its five northern districts, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Cooc Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda.

Senior engineers of the Irrigation Department said that any decision to substantially divert dry season flow to Bangladesh would nullify the objectives of the Rs 215-crore Teesta Barrage project. Already 50% of the project work spread over five North Bengal districts has been completed. The total command area (22.8 lakh acres) of this prestigious and one of the costliest irrigation projects on which the State Government has already spent Rs 100 crores in the last six years, will be more than the command areas of Rangsatia Mayurakshi and the DVC put together.

One of the main objectives of this project whose construction costs account for about 50% of the Irrigation Department's annual budget of Rs 53 crores, is to provide water for the rabi crop in the five North Bengal districts during the dry season. The irrigation facility will raise the crop yield by three tons per hectare.

But the irrigation engineers said that the water available in this only dependable snow-fed river in the State during this period was so small that it would just be sufficient to irrigate about 400,000 acres in North Bengal which is only 25% of the 14 lakh acres that are proposed to be brought under irrigation on the first stage of the project. Giving more than 20% of Teesta's lean season discharge to Bangladesh would not only cause a severe shrinkage in the proposed irrigation coverage during the rabi season but might even defeat the very purpose of the project.

Construction of the main barrage at Gajolekoba near Siliguri is nearing completion. Gates of the barrage will be installed soon and water for irrigation will be released from the barrage next year. Construction of the projects canal system in West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Bihar districts is in full swing. Although Bangladesh also proposes to construct a barrage in the downstream of Teesta in Rangpur, it has not been able to make any headway with the proposed project since it is still uncertain about the quantum of water that it will receive from India during the lean season.

DDP-400/1011

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS' UNION RESOLUTION--New Delhi, Sept. 13. The national executive of the National Union of Journalists has expressed its total opposition to the idea that a code of conduct should be prepared for journalists by the Press Council of India. The executive, which met here yesterday, however, favoured building up of a code through the decisions of the Press Council over a period of time. In a resolution on the reported request of the Government to the Press Council that it should prepare such a code under Sec. 13 (2)(B) of the Press Council Act, it pointed out that a second Press Commission had expressed the view that it would not be desirable to draw a code of ethics for newspapermen. "The fact that the Government has asked the Council to prepare the code even after receiving the report of this Commission makes us apprehensive of its real intentions", the resolution added. The NUJ executive said it should be treated as a means to facilitate the professional work of journalists and not as an instrument of punishment for non-conforming newsmen and newspapers. It also urged the Central Government to reconstitute the Central and State press accreditation committees on the basis of uniformity of representation for the various bodies of working journalists and editors as recommended by the Second Press Commission.--PTI. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 14 Sep 82 p 9]

RICE FOR NEPAL--Kathmandu, Sept 14 (UPI)--India has offered Nepal a short-term loan of 10,000 tons of rice to be repaid in six months in an emergency move to help the mountain kingdom through its second food crisis in three years, officials have said. They said the US also granted 10,000 tons of wheat through the world food programme. The grant valued at three million dollars is the largest received since the Government issued an international emergency appeal for 40,000 tons of grain. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Sep 82 p 3]

INDIA-MALAYSIA AIR AGREEMENT--Kuala Lumpur, Sept 14 (PTI) -- India and Malaysia today signed a new air services agreement providing for an additional weekly flight either way between Madras and Kuala Lumpur by the national airlines of the two countries. Dr B Venkataraman, Secretary in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Malaysia's Civil Aviation Secretary General Datuk Ishaq Tadin signed the agreement on behalf of the two governments. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Sep 82 p 3]

[illegible]

3113 3113W-September 16: Dr. Harbhan Singh, ex-acting
under-secretary of the planning commission, has been appointed
the director of the planning commission. He assumed charge today, replacing
Dr. Harbhan Singh, who has retired. Dr. Harbhan Singh was a professor of economics
in Delhi University till 1966 when he became economic director and
secretary of the planning commission, PWTB, in the United Nations
secretariat in New York. He returned to India in 1969 and till 1971 was
director of international trade in the Delhi School of Economics. He then
became economic adviser in the then ministry of foreign affairs, and from
1971 to 1976 he worked as the chief economic adviser to the government. He
was appointed secretary, department of economic affairs, finance
ministry, in November 1976 and he held that post till 1979. (The
Hindustan Times + PWTB in English 17 Sep 82 p 4)

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TORPEDO RECOVERY SHIP--Mumbai, Sept. 19. The first Torpedo recovery vessel built by the Goa Shipyard Limited has been handed over to the Indian Navy. The 1100-ton vessel is named Goa area; Rear Admiral Sudir Paul, commissioned the vessel "Indian naval torpedo recovery vessel A-71" at an impressive ceremony held at the shipyard yesterday. The 11-nautical mile speed vessel built at a cost of Rs. 1.25 crores would operate in the vicinity of the harbours of Bombay, Visakhapatnam, Cochin and Goa and would be employed for recovery of different types of torpedoes and mines fired or laid by ships and submarines. It would be capable of going to the firing zone marked for the recovery of torpedoes and other rescue work. The Managing Director of the shipyard, Rear Admiral M. Naita said another torpedo recovery vessel built at the shipyard would be commissioned shortly. He said the Goa shipyard was capable of constructing a variety of sophisticated vessels. -- PTI. [Text] [Nagras THE HINDU in English 17 Sep 82 p 16]

DRY-CAST TO VIZAG--Kharagpur, September 19 (ATN): India's most powerful coke furnace battery will be constructed with technical assistance from the Soviet Union at the metallurgical works in Visakhapatnam. It was designed by specialists of Kharagpur in Orissa. The battery is planned to be equipped with up-to-date machines and mechanisms for dry coke quenching, manufactured in the USSR. The commissioning of the battery will enable the Indian metallurgical experts to increase the output of high-quality cast iron by (as published) [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 20 Sep 82 p 7]

YOUTH CONGRESS-I PRESIDENT--New Delhi, Sept. 19.--Mr Tariq Anwar, M.P., has been appointed president of the Indian Youth Congress (I) in place of Mr Madan Mohan Azad, who recently joined the Union Ministry as Deputy Minister of Law, reports UNI. A Press release issued by the Congress (I) general secretary, Mr Satyanarayana Rao, M.P., said the party president, Mrs Gandhi, has appointed Mr Anwar president of the Youth Congress (I) with immediate effect. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 20 Sep 82 p 9]

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THE KILLER TALKS WITH VIETNAM

1982-1983 HARAPAN TO Indonesian 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

APR 1968 "Thailand and Vietnam Make Progress on the Cambodian Issue"

15. On 14, 17 August - Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Hassan Usmanidjaja received a report from the foreign press service (FPI) United Press [sic] which recently originated from its Jakarta [sic] office, stating that Indonesia had abandoned its claim to a disputed area in the 8 thousands square kilometers of Vietnam in the continental shelf claim. The area concerned was one in which U.S. oil companies had carried out exploration activity. In the report it was also stated that Vietnam was in doubt about the question of a portion of the sea area near the border between the two states.

Indonesian foreign minister, who read the report in the following way, "The Indonesian foreign minister recently said that it appeared from the report that whoever it was did not know much about the question. According to the 'Amoy' of 1954, the truth about the discussions, after our first meeting, was that no progress has been made, although the subject of the agreement has not yet been revised. The 'Amoy' of 1954 said that the two countries will reach agreement."

On 10 March, expressed its desire to accept the offer. However, it had not replied. The Vietnamese Embassy in Washington, D.C., said that the Indonesian attaché, Phan Van, had told William on 10 March that the Embassy is waiting on the Indonesian proposal. It is unclear whether the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is still in the process of considering the proposal. According to Phan Van, this is because the Ministry is still in the process of determining the details in order to maintain good relations with the United States.

[illegible]

The PRC has a river, but it would refer to a continental shelf. The PRC has accepted the International Convention on the Law of the Sea. The PRC has also accepted the use of the "exclusive economic zone" system. On the other hand Indonesia, which is a member of the PRC, is not pressing too hard on the use of the "exclusive zone" system. It is still working toward an agreement with the PRC.

An agreement being negotiated is very important, not only for Indonesia but also for Vietnam, particularly in connection with that country's maritime boundary with the People's Republic of China. This is because the PRC itself is a claim to a portion of the South China Sea, going as far as the waters around Hainan Island (as shown on PH maps) and 20 miles from West Kalimantan and South Vietnam.

The South China Sea (Vietnam Sea or Hainan Sea) is very important for the PRC because the sea is an important navigational channel for North-South and East-West communications. In addition, the PRC has entered into oil exploration contracts with the United States around Hainan Island (in the northern part of the South China Sea).

Vietnam itself has entered into an oil exploration contract with the American firm "Amoco" (as published in the press) believed to be located in the Tonkin Gulf.

Meanwhile the Philippines have entered into a three-cornered cooperative arrangement with the Philippines, the United States, and Sweden, to look for oil in the Philippine Sea.

On the other hand, South Vietnam, which at the time was not yet united with North Vietnam, once laid claim to a number of small islands in the area north of the Natuna Archipelago. South Vietnam went as far as sending ships to the area to search for oil. Several foreign companies had signed offshore exploration contracts with Vietnam and were already engaged in exploration activity. However, it is reported by sending warships to protect the exploration activity.

On the other hand, North Vietnam, the former South Vietnamese government, and the PRC have begun discussions between Indonesia and Vietnam regarding the maritime boundaries of the two countries, which are believed to be in the South China Sea.

At the same time, the PRC companies are now exploring for oil in the South China Sea. The PRC company, "China," has begun to produce oil. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese government is believed, at least provisionally, to be working for determining which of the respective countries has exploitation rights over the oil and gas fields.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1967; 202: 1001-1002.

doi:10.1017/S002229240000193 Printed in the United Kingdom

"Holland now wants to Balance Its Trade with America."

1954 (1954), 19 August—The Soviet Union wants to expand its trade with the U.S. sharply, if the U.S. has always shown a surplus for its exports, said the Soviet trade office in Tokyo in the press.

... Indonesia are half as valuable from those from the Indonesian ...
... the Soviet Union. From year to year the Indonesian market ...
... The Soviet Union has continued to increase. In 1965 the Indonesian ...
... 1966, 118 million; in 1975, 218 million; in 1976, 270 million; in 1977, ...
... and in 1980, 343 million. In 1981 Soviet exports to Indonesia ...
... 3.57 billion, while imports from Indonesia were worth 394.4 million.

10. In light of these facts, there are two important matters which have implications for the achievement of the desired trade results. Firstly, the 1980-81 period was a period when Hungary was afflicted by the industrial and agricultural recession. Secondly, Hungary's new foreign trade policy guidelines were promulgated in January, 1982.

[illegible]

1. The Government of the United States exports to and imports from the Republic of Cuba the following commodities, in accordance with the provisions of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations, 31 CFR 501-509, and the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 USC 1701-1705:

(a) Agricultural products, including sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

(b) Industrial products, including machinery, equipment, and materials.

(c) Consumer goods, including clothing, footwear, and household appliances.

(d) Transportation equipment, including aircraft, ships, and automobiles.

(e) Medical supplies and pharmaceuticals.

(f) Educational materials.

(g) Cultural and artistic materials.

(h) Information and communications equipment.

(i) Scientific and technical equipment.

(j) Miscellaneous goods.

Most imports from Indonesia consist principally of natural rubber, black pepper, coffee, partially processed hides, vegetable oil, latex, copper concentrates, monkeys, and a number of other commodities.

Trade relations between the two countries were improved with the visit of the minister of trade and cooperatives, Dr. Sudis Prodiro, to the Soviet Union in September, 1979. The Soviet Union, Soke said, hopes it can help Indonesia with electrical generating machinery, agricultural machinery, lathes, small ships, high speed hydrofoils, helicopters, aircraft, and a number of other kinds of machinery and equipment.

INDONESIA-ARGENTINA TRADE RELATIONS

INDONESIA-ARGENTINA TRADE RELATIONS (1962-63)

INDONESIA-ARGENTINA TRADE RELATIONS have agreed to upgrade trade relations between the two countries, and upon the Argentine Government will send a mission to Indonesia to determine what commodities can be exported to Indonesia and conversely what commodities can be used from Indonesia.

Dr. Soedarto, Minister of Foreign Trade Relations, Department of Trade and Industry, in the press yesterday said that Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr. Soedarto, finished receiving a letter from Argentina regarding trade relations with that country.

INDONESIA-ARGENTINA TRADE RELATIONS have greatly utilized trade relations between the two countries. On the contrary, the Indonesian-Argentine trade relations are more than \$5 million. The reason for this is that Indonesia has been purchasing a lot of supplies and sugar from Argentina.

Dr. Soedarto said, rubber is the commodity which is most needed by Argentina, whereas Indonesia is a major supplier of rubber to Argentina. The possibilities are still being explored and the Indonesian Government is still in contact with Argentina.

Dr. Soedarto said that the Indonesian-Argentine trade relations are still in the early stages and have been found to be very good. He said that the Indonesian Government is still in contact with Argentina.

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Moreover, the two officials also discussed multilateral relations and other international trade matters, particularly the position of Indonesia and Argentina ahead of the GATT ministerial meeting in November.

The matter of protectionism by the developed countries was also discussed, particularly in order to restore the normal flow of international trade. Also raised were questions in preparation for the 1983 UNCTAD session in Belgrade and the Group of 77 ministerial meeting in March, 1983 in Argentina.

Both sides took the opportunity to suggest the possibility for cooperation between LAIAI (Latin America Integration Association) and ASEAN in the form of regional cooperation in the respective regions.

Interregional cooperation is considered important in the framework of providing preferential import duties in the interests of each of the regions. Just as why Rados Prawiro pointed out that he would take Pena's proposal to the ministerial meeting of the ASEAN countries in November.

According to the statistics, in 1980 Indonesia's exports to Argentina were valued at \$93,067 and imports were \$8.8 million. In 1981, Indonesian exports had a value of only \$47,800 and imports from Argentina were \$9,937,467.

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THE 'STILL LIFE' REPORTAGE

DOI: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2011.06.005

10. Throughout the implementation of the 3-year development plan, 1960-1962 (1961-1962), the Indonesian government has obtained more than 1 billion dollars in various foreign loans. At the same time, total foreign aid in foreign assistance which the government receives (US \$400,000) in the development program has reached about \$26.49 billion, including concessional, soft-loan and semi-soft loans as well as cash loans.

On the subject of President Carter's 10 percent stimulus tax, the National Industrial Conference on International Development, it can be determined that for FY 1980, some 10 percent of \$100 billion in capital funds was set aside for foreign aid. The remainder, of \$90 billion, more than the debt expenditures made by the Treasury.

and the U.S. International Development Agency (USAID) will be providing additional assistance to the mission's appendix that in the 1990-1991 period, the U.S. will fund 50 percent of \$440 million representing assistance to the mission. The mission's 1991 mission was for payment of the debt principal. The mission's 1992 mission was \$15 million for the debt principal with \$40 million for interest amounting to \$35 million.

1. The United States is a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and is committed to the implementation of the Convention. The United States is also a party to the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. The United States is committed to the implementation of these treaties and to the protection of children from exploitation and abuse.

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EAST KALIMANTAN-SABAH BORDER TALKS

(JAKARTA) SINAR BARAPAN (S) (INDONESIA) 14 AUG 82 PG 1, (2)

(ART. 1) "East Kalimantan-Sabah Border Question Dismissed"

(Excerpt) Balikpapan, 14 August--Questions regarding the border between East Kalimantan and Sabah, East Malaysia, particularly concerning the movement of people and goods, were among the topics at the 5th Coordination Meeting between Military Region IX/Mulawarman and the Malaysian 5th Infantry Brigade which took place for 4 days, beginning on 28 August at Balikpapan.

An interesting topic at the Coordination Meeting, in addition to joint exercises and the development of the border area between the two countries, involved border demarcation which is currently under way, particularly along the Besai and Simpang River. Located on Sebati Island. The discussions covered in particular the question of violations of the border by Malaysian logging companies in the area between East Kalimantan and Sabah, East Malaysia, on Sebati Island. At the Coordination Meeting this matter was referred to by the term, the agrarian map question on Sebati Island.

According to a survey made by SINAR BARAPAN, the Sebati Island question is interesting because for the last few years a number of Malaysian logging companies have crossed the border in the course of their operations in the East Kalimantan area. In addition both the Indonesian Consulate in Kota Kinabalu and Military Region IX/Mulawarman have collected material on border violations by logging companies on Sebati Island. One such case will be considered at the Coordination Meeting on 28 August.

Coordination Meetings between Military Region IX/Mulawarman and the Malaysian 5th Infantry Brigade are held every 6 months, with the location changing between Balikpapan and Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (INS)

Reference is made to the INS report, "Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) - Summary of Operations and Activities for the Year 1964."

1. The INS report, "Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) - Summary of Operations and Activities for the Year 1964," contains information regarding the INS's operations and activities for the year 1964.
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01-000000 000-0000000000 Indonesian 23 Aug 80 pg 1, 2

01-000000 The government in this case the Directorate General for Sea Communications will mobilize 200 scholars this year in preparation for the purchase of 225 freighters and passenger ships with export credits of \$762 million or about 500 billion rupiahs.

01-000000 Said Sidiyasa, a shipping expert, chief of the Maritime Services Directorate, Directorate General for Sea Communications, responded to RASIAN 1980 AB's questions yesterday in Jakarta, saying that is why the Directorate General for Sea Communications had formed a purchasing team of 250 experts, 300 of which are specialists from various fields.

01-000000 In view of the fact the work schedule has been set up, the team was then divided in two in order to achieve the expected efficiency. The negotiating/purchasing team is headed by the secretary of the Sea Communications Directorate General, and the ship management team is headed by the chief of the Maritime Services Directorate.

01-000000 In addition to all of the team's programs being secured, both teams are to be given a capital allocation which is to be used to purchase the ships.

01-000000 As persons who will work on the team are from state institutes and departments, namely the Department of Communications, Department of Finance, IPTG (Indonesian Institute of Technology and Application of Technology), Bappenas (National Development Planning Board), Bank Indonesia and others.

01-000000 In response to a question, Sidiyasa said that actually until now the formation of the team for purchasing the ships has been the only alternative that has been considered and efficient enough. Further, the expenses for the team will not be applied to the cost of the ships which are to be purchased but will be added to the Directorate General for Sea Communications.

01-000000 Meanwhile Sidiyasa said that all the team's planned purchases are to be made through tender or general auction, with prospective Indonesian and foreign buyers participating.

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Production Estimates in Increase

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10001 Lakaria, KOMPAS--Although some of the area planted to rice has been hit by drought, the production of the rice this year is expected to deflect 40 percent. Based on predictions up to the present, 1982 rice production will amount to 27.62 million tons. Production in 1981 was about 27.28 million tons. This was stated by the Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Dr. Soedjarto Hadisaputra, in Parliamentary Committee IV at its working meeting in Jakarta on Thursday (26 August).

The estimated rice production is based on a calculation of the area planted (0.25 million hectares) and the yield (1.982, which has been appraised at 3.517 million tons). This means that there has been an increase in the planted area (increasing to 1 billion 100 million hectares) and 1.9 percent more than the area planted, to 1.982 (19.18 million hectares). Meanwhile, rice production per hectare (1.982) experienced an increase. In 1981 average production was 2.41 tons of rice per hectare, while in 1982 it is estimated at 2.41 tons of rice per hectare.

According to estimated 1997 imports to U.S. port, there are no data available as VET (generally, it is known that rice stocks for 1992, up to 17 August, amounted to 1.3 million tons of rice equivalent). During the same period of 1991 stocks from the government totaled 3.951 million tons, and later on there were imports of 2.670 million tons in 1991.

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In general the areas damaged by drought consist of rainfed fields which did not receive proper moisture. In addition, during the fallow season there are farmers who plant "wild crops" or paddy which is not included in the plan. Thus, when the dry season comes, the paddy is not ready for harvest.

In addition to paddy damaged by drought, paddy affected by insects is also a problem. In 1982 up to the middle of August the area affected by the brown bug [wereng coklat] amounts to 31,400 hectares. Furthermore, plant diseases [penyakit tungro] have also affected about 10,173 hectares, and mice have affected other areas, although there is not yet any data on this matter.

Variance in Forecasts

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 24 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] Jakarta, Monday [23 August]--The Ministry of Agriculture has reported that rice production in 1982 is expected to reach 23.522 million tons, or an increase of 1.234 million tons (5.54 percent) compared with the production year 1981.

This estimate is based on a survey of production per hectare from January through April, 1982, and a calculation for the period from May through December, 1982, using the regression similarity method (decreases compared to previous years).

The monthly report of the Ministry of Agriculture states that the size of the estimated 1982 rice crop is in agreement with the second estimate of the Central Statistical Office which, calculated in terms of GKG [paddy or unhusked rice], stated that the crop would total 36.188 million tons. The crop is expected to consist of 22.204 million tons of wet field rice, or 94.4 percent of the total production, and 1.318 million tons, or 5.6 percent of the total production, from upland rice fields.

Rice production this year, according to the second estimate of the Central Statistical Office (mid-harvest estimate), will range between a high of 37.924 million tons of paddy or 24.651 million tons of rice and a low of 34.503 million tons of paddy or 22.427 million tons of rice.

Compared with the first estimate for 1982, which calculated that rice production, as a practical matter, would total 22.766 million tons of rice, the production according to the second estimate reflects an increase of 756 million tons of rice, or 3.32 percent.

The calculation of the second estimate of rice or paddy production in Indonesia for 1982 was undertaken by the Central Statistical Office on the basis of five essential elements: the planting situation at the end of April, 1982; a survey of the relationship between the area planted to rice at the end of April, 1982; the area planted to rice in the May-December period, using the regression method; the figure for converting paddy into rice, using the figure of 65 percent (the figure of 68 percent was used previously; use of the conversion factor of 65 percent--not calculating broken grains--is based on the results of research on the varieties of paddy used at this time); and

developments resulting from the implementation of intensification projects, including special intensification, general intensification, and paddy plantation without using methods of intensification.

At present, it is stated in the Ministry of Agriculture report, the figures in the second estimate on rice production over the past 3 years have always been higher, compared with the first estimate in the year concerned. To illustrate this it was stated that the difference in the estimated production of rice according to the first and second estimate in 1979 amounted to 2.03 percent. In 1980 the difference was 8.9 percent. In 1981 the difference was 4.7 percent, with the first estimate of the crop at 20.686 million tons, compared to 21.668 million tons in the second estimate. In 1982 it is believed that there will be an increase in the anticipated crop, as between the two estimates, of 3.32 percent.

5170

CSO: 4213/01

LARGE-SCALE RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The government wants to confirm what needs to be done to build and rehabilitate on a large scale Indonesia's railway system, which is still a cause for concern.

For the purposes of such confirmation, for 3 days since last Friday afternoon Minister of Communications Roesmin Nurjadin traveled along the steel railway from Merak on Java's west coast to Banyuwangi on the eastern end.

The government decided several years ago to reconstruct the railroads on a large scale so that they would be capable of supporting the rate of development. Funds amounting to \$525 million have already been earmarked in the form of export credits.

The rehabilitation program covers rolling stock, namely all sorts of passenger cars, freight cars and also locomotives, and roadway rehabilitation, including rail replacement, ties and ballast. Also the signals and communications system will be upgraded, none of which meet our expectations at the present time.

Furthermore, preparations will be made for personnel and administrative matters. This is a very important aspect for guaranteeing the soundness of the railway system's capability for supporting development.

The chief problem that the railroads have faced in their development until now has been delays in arrivals and departures. The reasons for the delays are the frequent breakdowns of locomotives, poor roadway quality, which causes much reduction in speed, and so forth.

According to the minister, 40 percent of the time trains are late because of locomotive breakdowns. For that reason the government is going to buy not less than 118 new locomotives, in addition to rehabilitating existing stock. Further, 350 new passenger cars will soon be imported from abroad.

In order to provide support for the new cars and locomotives, the roadways need to be prepared as well as possible, so that the new equipment is not in vain. Under current roadway conditions, having new cars and locomotives will be to no avail, and the new equipment will break down quickly.

That is the reason the roadway rehabilitation undertaking has already begun in several locations which are considered impossible to be put off any longer. This includes bridge repairs. The minister mentioned the line between Banjar (West Java) and Kroya (Central Java) as an example.

In the meantime, "the main objective we want to reach is punctuality," said Roesmin. Only in following stages will speed and comfort be upgraded. No matter if travel time is a bit slow, as long as posted departure and arrival times are strictly met. Then travelers can plan their trips. Only after that problem is overcome will speed be increased, enabling travel time to be decreased. And then travel comfort will be upgraded.

9792

CSO: 4213/02

GROWTH IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY REPORTED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 14 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by W. D. Arief: "Indonesia's Chemical Industry Is Growing Rapidly"]

[Excerpts] Pulp and paper, pulp and rayon, olefin and methanol are a few of the fields in the chemical industry which the government is now giving preference to for capital investment.

The development of the chemical industry became evident several years ago. This industrial sector covers chemicals, synthetic fibers, fertilizer, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics and cement.

In the Third Five-Year Development Plan (1979-84) the government is emphasizing an industrial development which utilizes domestic materials such as basic petrochemicals and chemical intermediates.

In East Kalimantan and North Sumatra Indonesia has large reserves of natural gas, the raw material for fertilizer. Three state-owned fertilizer plants produced 2 million tons of urea in 1980, an increase of 1.8 million tons over 1979.

The three companies--PT Pupuk Sriwijaya in South Sumatra, PT Petrokimia Gresik in East Java and PT Pupuk Kujang in West Java--have a total annual production capacity of 2.2 million tons of urea and 150,000 tons of ammonium sulphate.

The plants also produce three other kinds of fertilizer: 330,000 tons of TSP [triple superphosphate], 80,000 tons of DAP [diammonium phosphate] and 50,000 tons of NPK [nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium].

Two new fertilizer plants are being built in East Kalimantan and Aceh. Each of them has an annual production capacity of 570,000 tons.

The plant in Aceh is an ASEAN cooperative venture. Capital funding assumed by Indonesia amounts to 60 percent, and the remaining 40 percent is evenly shared by the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. The purpose in the construction of this plant is to meet the ASEAN countries' need for fertilizer.

The Agriculture Department estimates that Indonesian fertilizer consumption rises 15 percent per year. Nevertheless, long-term prospects for fertilizer exports appear good. This is due to the large reserves of natural gas, which is a much cheaper raw material than oil or naphtha.

Indonesia has two goals in the petrochemical field: to meet the demand for monomers and polymers as raw materials for plastics and resins, synthetic fibers for textiles and household goods; second, to utilize the abundant local raw materials for olefin production (ethylene, propylene and styrene) and the alternate production of the aromatic BTX [benzene, toluene, xylene].

The only petrochemical plant currently operating in Plaju, South Sumatra produces polypropylene for the plastics industry. Annual production capacity is 20,000 tons.

As aromatics petrochemical complex in South Sumatra, which is going to obtain naphtha from Plaju, is now being built in a joint venture with foreign co-workers. This project will produce raw materials for the domestic synthetic fiber industry, especially polyester and nylon. It is estimated the project will cost \$450 million.

The government is also going to build an olefin complex at a cost of \$1.7 billion in Aceh near the Arun natural gas field. Supposedly the project will consist of an ethane extraction unit, an ethylene production facility having a 350,000-ton annual production capacity, and several downstream units for producing materials for the domestic plastics industry.

A number of downstream petrochemical materials are already produced in Indonesia. These include polyester and nylon fiber, adhesives, raw materials for the paint industry, polypropylene and polyvinyl chloride.

Indonesia now has 268 companies in the pharmaceutical field. The largest among them is the state-owned Kimia Farma. Most of the pharmaceutical firms import raw materials for large-scale processing, but they do not produce original compounds.

One large project valued at \$3 million for producing birth control pills is now being built to support the national family planning program.

In regard to cement, Indonesia has eight factories in operation, with a total annual capacity of 8.5 million tons. During this third 5-year plan, existing factories will be expanded and new ones will also be built. Total available capacity will be about 15-17 million [tons] per year after everything is completed.

Because the risk of capital investment is so great, the government itself is participating directly in joint ventures with foreign parties. This principle is reflected in the incentives given to capital investors.

In the field of basic petrochemicals, for instance, the maximum tax-free period (6 years) is given to aromatics and olefin-producing companies, all of which are joint ventures, with Indonesian Government capital participation.

In the fertilizer field a tax-free period is given for producing TSP urea, DAP and ammonium sulphate.

Efforts in this field must be with government participation also. Smaller capital enterprises do not need government participation. These include ventures for producing pesticides, synthetic resins, synthetic fibers, plastics, pharmaceutical raw materials, cement, limestone and plaster.

A tax-free period is provided for most of these enterprises. This means that capital investment which fulfills the requirements in the industrial field has the priority of getting a 2-year tax-free period for basic enterprises. This can be extended to 6 years.

The Indonesian Government evidently considers the chemical and petrochemical industries to be increasingly important for practical reasons. These industrial fields are the link in the chain between raw materials processing on the one hand and finished materials on the other.

9792

CSO: 4213/02

EDITORIAL CHARGES PRIME MINISTER WITH SCAPEGOATING

Kathmandu THE MOTHERLAND in English 28 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Thapa Pajani"]

[Text] Very much in the fashion of the Ranas who ruled over the country autocratically, Prime Minister Thapa has without any compunction resorted to mass dismissal of civil servants and corporation officials. It was rumoured for quite a long time that Thapa had this plan and it has now come true. No reason is given for the dismissal of these officials because reasons given for such acts can be challenged at the law courts, but everybody knows that these officials are given the sack unceremoniously for their alleged indulgence in corrupt practices. It cannot be contended that these officials had not indulged in corruption but then who has not indulged in it?

The simple fact which everybody knows is that Thapa is finding scapegoats to screen his own misdeeds. Possibly he wants to project a new image in the name of streamlining the administration but this is one thing which he will never be able to do. The reason for this is that it is he who had institutionalised corruption and there is rank corruption at the political level. And unless and until corruption at the political level is rooted out, mere dismissal of officials will take the country nowhere. This kind of practice can only destabilise the administration and demoralise the officials completely. If one is to follow the rule of the game, Prime Minister Thapa along with his colleagues should first quit the office for institutionalising corruption in the country. It is grossly unethical on their part to make the officials suffer for the sins which they themselves have committed. And so, logically speaking, Thapa and Co. should be made to atone for the sin they have so shamelessly committed.

CSO: 4200/34

PROS, CONS ON ZIA'S FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTY EXPRESSED

Mian Daultana's Support

Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 22 Aug 82 p 6

[Commentary by Ali Rizvi: "The Political Scene"]

[Text] Our veteran correspondent M.S. [Mohammad Shafi, journalist] quoted in his recent "Diary" a statement made to him by the senior politician, Mian Mumtaz Daultana, in which he invited President Zia to enter the political arena. During a conversation with M.S., Mian Mumtaz Daultana said that the most worrisome problems in his view are those pertaining to the transition phase. Although immediate elections would create hazards, without elections the integrity and strength of the country will remain in danger.

In answer to M.S.'s question as to what, in Mian Daultana's view, is the solution to the transition problem, this veteran and clever politician answered, "It is my considered opinion that General Zia should immediately announce the formation of his own political party with a manifesto and plan of action identical to the one he has been advocating for the last 5 years, namely, an Islamic administration under a democratic form of government."

On hearing this startling suggestion, M.S. asked, "Do you want another Muslim League to be added to Pakistan's Tower of Babel and the president of the country to sink to the level of Pir Pagara or Khawja Khair-ud din?" Mian Daultana answered, "No, I do not want another party under the name of Muslim League. I want to see a national political party under the leadership of General Zia actively pursuing the actions and principles set forth by the Poet of the East [Iqbal] and by Quaid-e Azam." Mian Daultana also said that if the president should set up branches of his party in all the four provinces under respected provincial leadership, the political horizon would suddenly clear and new hope spring up all over. Mian Daultana told M.S. that even though he had retired from politics, he would be ready to work enthusiastically as a member of such a party because Pakistan's ship of state will not reach its destination until political activity is allowed in the country and the military and civilian bureaucracy is divorced from the workings of government.

Mian Daultana's statements should provide political observers with food for thought. He offers a pean for ending the political stagnation and deadlock,

and his suggestion should not alarm politicians either. Political parties want political activity to be restored in the country by any means possible and the way prepared for holding elections. The following points in Mian Daultana's analysis deserve attention: First, the problems of transition stemming from the present political standstill until the time elections are held should be solved by any means possible. The majority of politicians consider immediate elections to be the sole solution; although Mian Daultana agrees with the government's view that holding elections immediately would create disorder and insecurity, he also thinks that without elections the country's integrity and strength will remain exposed to danger. It seems as though, in Mian Daultana's view, the country's security will remain in danger if elections are held immediately, and its integrity will be in danger if elections are not held. His solution for this dilemma is that elections should be further postponed for a short time during the transitional period. Of course, the president should announce at once the formation of his new political party and adopt as the party's constitution the same course of action he has been advocating for his government over the last 5 years, namely, an Islamic system under democracy.

If Mian Daultana's plan is put into effect, restrictions would have to be removed immediately from all political activity because the president can announce the formation of a new party only when political activity is unrestricted. A second and more important point is whether the president is willing to play any political part at all. So far, he has not even hinted at any readiness to play a part in the country's politics. In the past, he has frankly disavowed any political ambitions, but he has the same right as any other Pakistani to entertain political ambitions; and if he should desire to enter politics on the basis of his government's agreed plan of action, then there should be no obstacles in his path. He claims that his government's actions to establish Islam in the country, to strengthen the economy, reform the law and order situation and strengthen the country's defenses enjoy the support of the majority of the people. It is also his wish that the future government should continue reform and reconstruction on the same lines. In view of this, it would not be a reprehensible action on his part if he were to enter politics to carry his objective to the point of completion. Anyway, this is a decision that the president will have to make for himself as to whether he is ready to play a part in politics. Of course, if the president should do what Mian Daultana desires and announce at once the formation of a political party, undoubtedly his action would help end the present political stagnation and deadlock.

Commentator's Critical View

Peshawar MASHRIQ in Urdu 27 Aug 82 p 3

[Commentary by Alim Ali Sayyed: "Political Parties Form Governments, Governments Do Not Form Political Parties"]

[Text] The question being discussed nowadays in political, nonpolitical, social, cultural and various other circles is whether President Zia should or should not form a political party. Everyone, of whatever capacity, is expressing his opinion about this question. Recently, the noted journalist Mohammad Shafi (M.S.) quoted in his column a statement made to him by Mian Mumtaz Mohammed Khan Daultana, Pakistan's senior statesman, that Daultana would become an enthusiastic member of any party formed by President Zia.

Of course, only M.S. can say to what extent Daultana's offer of his services as an enthusiastic member of such a party is based on "sincerity," and how much on "politics." The question of whether Mian Daultana sincerely wants Zia to form a party and is ready to work for it as an enthusiastic member has become the subject of speculation in private circles. Those who are acquainted with the personalities of M.S. and Mian Daultana will enjoy the "conversation" (which was recorded by M.S. himself) between these two veterans, one a journalist, the other a politician. There are only a few individuals left now who are familiar with Mohammad Shafi's journalistic style and Mian Daultana's politics. The new generation has not yet developed the ability to understand the "talent" of these two men; and most of those who know and understand their talents have preferred to keep their own counsel. Those experienced and knowledgeable in politics and journalism observe the rules of reverence and prefer to honor friendship rather than say anything about their contemporaries. They thus remain silent rather than comment on the conversation between M.S. and Mian Daultana (brought to the public courtesy of the press).

President Zia has declared on several occasions that he would not form a political party. But General Zia's friends, sympathizers and those who share his views say in private, but not publicly, that General Zia should form his own political party so that the programs for progress and improvement being carried out in the country will be accelerated and those who want to assist General Zia with his policy and his efforts will be able to enter the field of action openly. The program that the president is following is endorsed collectively by the people of Pakistan, and the people wholeheartedly want the objective for which Pakistan was created to be achieved; and this objective could be attained more easily if a strong party of like-minded people were formed.

There are already many political and semipolitical parties in Pakistan. Statistics show that there are about a hundred defunct parties; it is beside the point that except for a few, the rest are parties on paper only. There would be no harm done if one or two more parties were added to the number; but past history would certainly be repeated then. Everyone knows that President Ayub also formed a "Convention Muslim League" party that included prominent Muslim League members and leaders. The Convention Muslim League lasted as a party only as long as it remained in power. As soon as President Ayub left, the Convention Muslim League also disbanded as a political party. Before the Convention Muslim League, the ruling class had formed the Republican Party, which has so totally disappeared that no one even remembers it today. Before the creation of Pakistan, there used to be a Unionist Party, which also disappeared a long time ago. That is why whenever individuals want to form a new party, they should take a look at past history for their own good.

Maybe not all parties, but at least the Muslim League (Pagara group) has offered to make Zia its president on condition that he remain as a member for at least 2 years, as specified in the Muslim League constitution, after which the council would elect him as the party president. That matter may be considered at an end now; Zia is not becoming a member, nor does one notice any signs of his being made the Muslim League president, so that the issue of his joining the Muslim League party does not arise. Of course, some people believe that the majority of the present members of the Advisory Council, the nominees to the

councils in the four provinces and the elected members to municipal offices all belong to President Zia's "party." If they so wished, these people could form a new party without any difficulty, and this party would be considered Zia-ul-Haq's party. All that is necessary is an announcement to that effect, and those individuals who are always desperate for a chance to join the ruling party will flock to it by the hundreds of thousands without wasting a single moment. They have been waiting for the last 4 or 5 years for a government party to be formed so that they could publish their names as members in the newspapers. These individuals belong to a special class that always remains close to the "seat" of power in every administration and they are easily identifiable. This group always prays that a party of the ruling class will be formed so that they can join it and fulfill to the nth degree their "political roles."

Those who know the ropes of politics also know that political parties form governments, governments do not form parties. But in Pakistan, an experiment to the contrary is taking place; the government is brought under control first and a political party is formed later. The government forms a party to its own specifications; for example, the Republican and the Convention Muslim League Parties were formed after gaining control of the reins of power. But correct political principles dictate the contrary; that is, political parties form governments that come and go but the parties remain alive; for example, the Congress Party in India and the Muslim League in Pakistan. The governments formed by these parties came into office and later fell, but the political parties are still in existence. Sometimes they take part in the government, and at other times they are the opposition party. Political parties are not formed from the top, but rise to the top from the bottom. The parties created from the top stay alive for a time and are made much of in the corridors of power; but when the government falls, the party's political life ends as well. This is a confirmed political principle, and political history proves its validity. In spite of all these things, in a free democratic society, individuals who think alike, hold similar views and who want to get together and work for the good of the people and the country can decide their own platform and form their own political party. They can get together with their friends and take a stand and adopt a plan of action. There should be no prohibition or restriction placed on such activity.

9863

CSO: 4203/192

PROCESS OF ELECTIONS DISCUSSED; ARMY'S ROLE EXAMINED

Karachi JANG in Urdu 2 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Pleasant Talk on Elections"]

[Text] Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, chairman of the Federal Advisory Council, speaking with reporters in Quetta, made some very pleasant remarks. He said that the election work had started. The correction and compilation of electoral lists are in progress. Elections are not far off. Removal of restrictions placed on the activities of political parties was under consideration. In the first phase, political parties will be allowed to resume their activities and general elections will be held in the second phase. The government is examining various methods and suggestions concerning elections. Khwaja Safdar's remarks remind one of the pleasant and cool winds that usually precede the rains. There is no doubt that election clouds are on the country's horizon. But just as these clouds herald life-replenishing messages of rain, they are also capable of bringing lightning, which spreads fear. We have before us bitter experiences of elections in 1970 and then again in 1977. In the wake of one, the country was divided in two. The second election brought in its wake violent disturbances and once again the army was forced to take government authority in its own hands. The cause of the first tragedy was the regional prejudice kindled by power-hungry leaders. The second incident was the result of irregularities in elections brought about by leaders aspiring to achieve power. In referring to these incidents, we do not wish to imply that elections should not be held. We believe that the real reason for Pakistan's weakness is that democratic progress has been halted here and the practice of personal dictatorship has been introduced. If the electoral process had been continued after the establishment of Pakistan, Pakistan would not have been divided nor would so much delay have been caused in introducing an Islamic system of administration. The reason for referring to the above-mentioned incidents is that keeping in mind bitter experiences of the past, we must strive to hold elections in such a way that the people not only benefit from a democratic system of government, but at the same time perceive that trustworthy and honest people, filled with the desire to serve, are at the helm and that these people have the ability to run the country and introduce an Islamic administration. If the government, after duly considering various proposals, decides to bring about changes in the electoral process, there is no doubt that such changes will be welcomed. But it is important that before being introduced, these changes should be brought to the attention of the people and the politicians, and the people should be given plenty of

time to discuss them. If the government discusses the issues with the politicians and takes them into its confidence, and maximum agreement is reached on the changes in the electoral procedure, it will be better for everyone concerned.

What should be the role of the army? This question, too, has assumed great importance. The fundamental role of the army consists of safeguarding the borders. But at the same time, when the integrity of the country is threatened, the army has to perform emergency duties. But the deployment of the army to block the growth and development of democratic and the political process can in no way be beneficial to the country. If some arrangement could be worked out to prevent the army from playing such a role and, at the same time, if some principles and rules and regulations could be laid down that would effectively prevent the army from intervening and exercising its will off and on this help could maintain the continuity of the political and electoral process. The people and the politicians could study such arrangements carefully and thus reach agreement on some comprehensive plan.

The people of Pakistan are now looking forward to the dawn of a democratic Islamic era during which an Islamic administration would be comprehensively introduced, because this was the real objective in establishing Pakistan. Keeping this objective in mind, a responsible democratic system should be allowed to develop based on Islamic principles and continue to progress toward a meaningful political process, and the patriotic armed forces should devote their full attention to safeguarding our borders.

9315

CSO: 4203/189

PROSPECTS FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS ADVANCE; CAREFUL PLANNING URGED

Karachi JANG in Urdu 4 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Prospects for General Elections"]

[Text] A news agency reports on the possibility that sanctions will be granted for limited political activities under a legal framework order by the middle of November, so that the democratic process in the country can begin and a pleasant atmosphere conducive to the holding of general elections can be created. According to the same report, President Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq will soon be starting a series of meetings with political leaders. The president has also issued an order under which individuals who are eligible to vote but whose names do not appear on the voting list will have to enclose photographs of themselves along with their applications to get their names registered on the voting list. The chief election commissioner has issued instructions that election lists be finalized as soon as possible. Under these instructions, effective 9 September registration officers will begin receiving applications from new voters.

In the past few days, some readers have been suggesting that they have seen indications about the possibilities of holding general elections in the country and that the government is seriously considering making the necessary arrangements. In this connection, the statement of Khwaja Mohammad Safdar, chairman of the Federal Advisory Council, was quite clear and hopeful. Now that the order has been issued to register new names in the list of voters, there is further support for the idea that progress has begun toward the goal of elections, and the day is not far off when the people of Pakistan will be given the right to choose their representatives. Every patriot will welcome this opportunity because nowadays no nation can be deprived for long of the right to appoint its rulers. Particularly in a country like Pakistan where democratic traditions are quite old and the people are endowed with a sense of political awareness and founded their country in a referendum, to deprive the people of their political aspirations for long can in no way be called an act of wisdom. President Zia-ul-Haq's successful 5 years of rule show that he is not unaware of people's thinking and aspirations and that the government has the ability to comprehend the prevailing conditions and take the necessary and appropriate actions. The electoral process started by the government proves that it has its fingers on the pulse of the nation and knows how to march with the times. The very fact that the people are clamoring for elections and are welcoming the prospects for the restoration of democracy in no way indicates a lack of

confidence in the present rulers. This demand is in no way linked with individuals, because President Zia-ul-Haq and his colleagues have been ruling the country as a team with capability, farsightedness and prudence for the past 5 years. During this period, those in power displayed civility and decency. Further, valuable accomplishments have been achieved in the fields of economic recovery and promotion of Islamic values. If President Zia-ul-Haq's 5 years in power were to be compared with other such periods, in many respects it will be found to outweigh them. Among those demanding the restoration of democracy are many people who fully understand and acknowledge these facts. Their demand is based on principle and is such that no responsible official of the current government has ever been opposed to it. No one, not even the chief martial law administrator, has ever said that the continuation of martial law is something desirable. Accordingly, since there are demands for the restoration of democracy in the country and the government has taken the necessary steps in this direction, it becomes clear that the thinking of the government and of political circles is along the same lines and that there is no disagreement between them.

It has been reported that if political parties are allowed to continue their activities, they will be required to remain within certain boundaries and abide by certain rules and regulations. This is quite understandable. The restoration of democracy and the removal of restrictions on political activities does not mean the creation of disturbances, violence or violations of law and order. If the government, in allowing political parties to resume their activities, places certain restrictions on them requiring them to abide by the law and remain within the bounds of civilization, no patriot will object to the government's decision in this respect. In the past, this country has experienced quite a few instances of political disorder and as a result has suffered to a certain extent. Therefore, democracy should be restored in such a way that the people are given an opportunity to elect their representatives in a peaceful atmosphere and without disruptions to everyday life. It is hoped that the government's careful planning and a demonstration of mature thinking on the part of the political parties will make it possible to achieve the desired goal.

9315

CSO: 4203/189

INTERNAL SQUABBLES DIVIDE MRD LEADERSHIP

Rawalpindi HURMAT in Urdu 6 Aug 82 pp 22-23

[Article by Ikram Ghazi: "Who Is What: Internal Differences Among the Leaders Are Becoming Evident"]

[Text] This year heat and stagnant air lasted longer than usual in Karachi. The residents had no choice but to suffer through the season, but the MRD people, who call themselves the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, seemed intent on breaking the political stagnation. To this end, they shouted a few slogans, tried to set up meetings, parades and, like the Jamaat-e Islami people, took advantage of Iftar parties [breaking fast at dusk] to make rousing speeches and in that way relieve their frustrations. But during this exercise, the internal weaknesses and differences of the MRD members have been exposed. On the other hand, the Jamaat-e Islami people got together to figure out why the number of those invited and participating in their Iftar parties was small, even though the leaders of the Tahrir-e Islami were present and made the kind of speeches that they say the people like to hear.

Political analysts had expected these weaknesses in the MRD. They know that individuals with different views cannot stay together for long in the name of democracy because each has a different definition of democracy. People also know that these parties, which have united under the name of democracy, are far removed from democracy in their own internal organizations, which are intensely authoritarian in temper and based on personality cults. These personalities are now revealing their true interests, which is why the problem of appointing a permanent leader for the MRD has not been settled yet.

As everyone knows, the MRD is an alliance of parties with differing views, and Nawabzadah Nasrullah Khan and the People's Party members have played the most prominent role in it. The People's Party needed this alliance to wash away its past record; they saw how the National Awami Party had allied with other parties to wash away its past notoriety and gain success. The People's Party took a page from history and, by uniting with parties that had fought in the past, tried to gain good repute. But the residents of Karachi do not have such short memories as to believe that the People's Party could have any connection with democracy. As for Nawabzadah, everyone remembers what our president said about Nawabzadah's party--that it could fit into a tonga [small carriage pulled by a horse]. A party of comparable importance is

Mai-raj Mohammad Khan's National Democratic Front which the residents of Karachi say can fit into a rickshaw. Thus, these rickshaw-tonga parties, in conjunction with Asghar Khan's Tahrik-e Istiqlal and the Bhutto family's People's Party, have set a course for democracy. When the MRD's young leader, Nafees Siddiqui, gave a reception at his residence, an altercation broke out between the supporters of Tahrik-e Istiqlal and those of Begum Bhutto, while Nafees Siddiqui went around crying patience, patience, peace, peace. A staunch supporter of Begum Bhutto and a former employee of the Russian Embassy, Nur Jahan Siddiqui, shouted at this juncture, "We will not unite with murderers." Nur Jahan Siddiqui followed the Bhutto family's tradition of attacking the present government. Begum Bhutto embraced this lady and patted her saying, "You are my loyal worker." Thus, Nur Jahan Siddiqui upset the reception that Nafees Siddiqui had given for purposes of his own. The bad taste of this reception was not quite dispelled when Israel started its military activity in Lebanon, and the MRD people thought of seizing this opportunity to demonstrate their street power. It was announced that a demonstration against Israel would be held at Regal Chowk, which, incidentally, has for a long time been an excellent location for getting together a crowd for dying political movements. Regal Chowk is in a central location where thousands of people are present at any given time, going to and fro on business, so that even the smallest incident, if handled badly by the police, can become a major incident and create traffic jams throughout the city. The left-wing demonstration to be held at Regal Chowk was talked about for a long time in press circles, and it was thought that Begum Bhutto, Sherbaz Mazari, Khwaja Khairuddin, Mai-raj Mohammad Khan etc. would take part in it and that there would be a clash with the police resulting in violent incidents and triggering a series of opposing demonstrations timed to coincide with disturbances at Karachi University where, for the past few days, students of the Islami Jamiat-e Tulaba and USM members had been going around eyeing each other. But on this occasion, everyone except the university people got cold feet. A student, Qadir Abid, was killed in the university by a bullet fired by the USM group and the MRD set about planning ways to make political use of the memorial gathering. It became clear that the gathering was political. The police had to make a light charge with their sticks against the Regal Chowk demonstration. In all the confusion, Nafees Siddiqui and Abid Zubair succeeded in getting themselves arrested and jailed for a month. The ease with which they were arrested gave rise to rumors among MRD workers that these two individuals got themselves arrested to become leaders and that they needed the demonstrations to be arrested. The next day, the MRD's Begum Bhutto sent the excuse that her ulcer had prevented her participation. Circles close to her say that Begum Bhutto is, after all, no fool; if she is arrested, what will happen to her movement and to the People's Party? In the same way, Sherbaz Mazari expressed ignorance of the demonstration and remained in his magnificent drawing room taking calls and meeting people.

Afterwards, MRD members held meetings here and there under the guise of Iftar parties. In this connection, another Iftar party was held in the Ruquia Square B area in front of Khalil Termazi's apartment. Here too schuffles and shouting broke out between Tahrik-e Istiqlal and People's Party supporters. When People's Party members started shouting their new slogan, seize, seize Pakistan, as you seized Afganistan, Tahrik-e Istiqlal's barrister, Chowdhri Jamil, who is married to the late Suharwardi's granddaughter Shahida, protested

and tried to stop the slogan shouting. Here too there was much confusion and clamor. In this Iftar party also, Sherbaz Mazari and Begum Bhutto's participation had been announced, but they were both absent.

When the people ask these leaders the reason for their absences, they offer various legitimate excuses to satisfy their questioners. But circles close to them say that the time is not yet ripe for these important leaders to go around showing themselves, since this could detract from their appeal. But it seems as though such a time may never come, for internal differences and personality clashes within the MRD are on the increase and will bring about its end. On the other hand, the workers are rebelling at the use of the name "Iftar party," which, they say, is suited to the Jama'at-e Islami people or to the maulavis [religious scholars]. They say that we are progressive people, so why should we adopt these reactionary ways. Hence, the party workers are seen trampling under foot the serious nature of every Iftar party and the sanctity of Ramadan.

On the other hand, internal differences among the leaders are becoming evident. The Tanrik-e Istiqlal people are now openly trying to make Asghar Khan the permanent president of MRD, whereas People's Party members are not ready to hear about anyone except Mrs Bhutto for the post. As a result, the issue of a leader for the MRD remains unresolved. To add to all this, the manner in which Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi revealed the internal dissension in the People's Party has exacerbated bad feelings among the party workers. Jatoi said that he, rather than Mumtaz Bhutto, was the leader of the Sind People's Party because the late Bhutto had made him the president of the party, and that after his death, the Bhutto family gave Jatoi their blessings and Benazir Bhutto and Nusrat Bhutto asked him to continue working as the president. Following the statement by Jatoi, Mumtaz Bhutto said that when he was in jail, Mr Jatoi was made the temporary president. Now that he, Mumtaz Bhutto, was no longer under arrest, he was the president of the Sind People's Party. Jatoi has personally expressed a willingness for nonparty elections whereas the MRD has generally rejected elections on a nonparty basis. In view of this situation, what the dissenting Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi's position will be in the MRD or the People's Party, only time will tell.

9863

CSO: 4203/174

PNP SECRETARY GENERAL QASUR GARDEZI INTERVIEWED

Rawalpindi HURMAT in Urdu 6 Aug 82 pp 20-22

[Interview with Mr Qasur Gardezi, secretary general of the Pakistan National Party and well-known for his progressive views; "a few days ago" HURMAT's Lahore bureau: "Every Leader Here, With the Exception of Quaid-e Azam, Has Broken Into Ballot Boxes. The Former Prime Minister Crushed the Spirit of the Constitution."]

[Excerpts] [Question] A look at our history shows a close relationship between democracy and martial law. Why have democratic governments failed to maintain control of things?

[Answer] After the establishment of Pakistan, our policy started going astray. Under the policy pursued at the time, there was no intention of strengthening democracy in the country. Quaid-e Azam did not live long enough to save the country from a wrong course of action. The Muslim League, which was a large party at that time, started the confusion from the very beginning. Except for Quaid-e Azam, every leader has broken into ballot boxes. The result of this disorder in political life has been that today not a single Muslim League member who took part in the creation of Pakistan is visible on the political scene. Because of their actions, they have had to crawl into cracks and crevices. I have great respect for Pir Pagara, but I doubt if he participated in the Pakistan movement. Old Muslim League members have disappeared from the political scene, not because of the people but as a result of their own actions. The people are great; wrong doing never enters their minds. You may call them ignorant, but the truth is that the country has never suffered harm at the hands of the people. The ones who injure the country are those who belong to the elite classes because only these people have access to parliamentary seats. From the very beginning, our leadership has maintained a gulf between itself and the people, and this same gulf exists today in all its intensity. I can say with confidence that to this day, our leaders have not been able to understand in the least the problems of the people. There are many leaders who do not know the price of flour. Wealth has become the standard and the symbol. Those who possess the amenities and luxuries of life inherit honor and dignity, with the result that in the past 5 years the leaders have travelled only by plane, have maintained contact with the press instead of the people; MRD leaders meet each other and talk, when in fact they really do not "talk." The manifestos of all the parties mention democracy; to attain democracy, elections are necessary, and elections cannot be held without

speeches, which are not allowed. Under such conditions, the leaders go on hunting expeditions and [live a life of luxury] because the way to fulfill the task of representing the people is barred. The parties whose manifestos mention democracy can follow one of the two schools of thought to resist oppression. First, Gandhi's policy of nonviolence or hunger strikes or terrorism. Today's young people consider us fools. What can we statesmen do? We are not allowed to establish contacts with the people; how can we represent them? I represent the hungry, who comprise 80 percent of the people. Our telephones are tapped; our mail is not delivered.

[Question] What is your view regarding the country's present situation?

[Answer] As a true patriot, I would say that at the time of adolescence, we used to recite poems in honor of George V, who had to be mentioned with all his titles; we were forced to live a life of slavery. A few men of courage revolted. In 1947, we were told that we were free; but in practice we are still as much slaves as before, the slaves of many things. Our slavery has not ended. In fact, this task will be accomplished by the coming generations, and that is a shameful thing. The young will fight, but their slogans will not be the ones heard today. The satisfying of hunger will be the determining factor. The present government and political elements are incapable of understanding the class differences in society. The lava that will erupt from the volcano of poverty will be red in color, not black, and the force of its stream will carry us all away. The people will embrace it because it will show them the way to satisfy their hunger. I urge respectfully through HURMAT that our domestic and foreign positions be reviewed so that we do not see such confusion in the country. But I know that my appeal will have no effect, hence I will not waste any words. The interesting thing is that anyone who talks of democracy and civil freedom is called a socialist or a communist. We have attributed civil freedoms and the freedom of expression and speech to the communists and inadvertently the impression to the people that the communists hold the solution to all their problems. My beloved country, Pakistan, will one day have to become another paradise. People come and go, and their comings and goings make no difference. We are mere straws in this great flood of history; and to think that a straw bobbing ahead of a flood is leading it is sheer stupidity, because it is not the straw that is pushing the waters but the flood that is pushing the straw. No matter what the obstacles set in its path, our country will move forward because the people are becoming more knowledgeable, and their views are changing on the basis of scientific facts.

[Question] What are the problems besetting our politicians that they have been unable to seek a joint platform for a special objective? Why is there no possibility for an alliance like the National Alliance?

[Answer] For the past few years, our country's policy has not remained in the hands of our own politicians and rulers. Without the division between politicians and rulers, we have been pushed around by a special force like pawns on a political chessboard. Our policy was never independent; we never had the power to seat or unseat our rulers. When that foreign power decides to bring forward another pawn, there will be no time wasted in forming an alliance; the country's situation will change; the present political order will suddenly be overturned. But bringing about a fundamental change in the form of government depends entirely on the people. As to when the people's understanding will awaken, one cannot say for certain.

[Question] Is there any possibility that general elections will be held in this country? To what extent are frontier and foreign factors influencing the holding of elections?

[Answer] I would like one thing explained to me: How is it that in Iran, which is embroiled in a war, three elections have been held within the last 2 years? The issue is not that elections cannot be held. Despite of all the talk about proportional representation and nonparty elections by our rulers, one gets the impression that they are not in the mood for holding elections.

[Question] One hears different views nowadays about the 1973 constitution, when the fact is that all the members of the national assembly at the time signed it. Why did they not refuse to do so?

[Answer] The members of the national assembly at the time signed the constitution because they had no other choice and because they were trying to save the civil power. They wanted the martial law to end, and to accomplish this, a formula was adopted. But in the course of 2 years, the former prime minister made so many amendments to the constitution that he changed its character. The constitution was distorted to such an extent that in Baluchistan, which did not have a single PPP [Pakistan People's Party] member, the government of the party with 80 percent of the votes was removed and a PPP government was established; and all this was done under the constitution. The governorship was placed under independent candidate Akbar Bugti. The spirit of both the elections and the constitution was trampled. The unfortunate individuals who were elected as representatives by the people there spent the next 4 years not in the assembly but in jail, which created the impression that the 1973 constitution could not provide safeguards against such actions. That was the reason for the differing views regarding the constitution. The 1973 constitution is quite legitimate in its original form. It should be accompanied by the guarantee that the provinces will be given their autonomy to the legal extent possible and that their elected governments will not be broken up. The provinces should receive some sort of guarantee that the majority will not rule over them forever. I say this because even if a party should receive 100 percent of the votes in all three provinces, the number of representatives from all three provinces would still be less than the Punjab majority. We should always keep in mind the tragedy of East Pakistan. It is necessary to increase the power of the Senate to create a balance between the powers of the president and the prime minister and allow the Senate to guard against wrongdoing by the assembly.

[Question] Will the constitutional participation of the military in the exercise of power prove to be in the interests of the country and the people?

[Answer] Pakistan was established by democratic means and its continued existence depends on democracy. Anything other than democracy would be slavery. The army's constitutional participation in power will lead it away from its true role and allow corruption to seep into it, and its effectiveness on the borders will not be the same. The army should carry out its role. Including the army in the exercise of power is like entrusting a politician with the command of the army. What would happen to the army in that situation is similar to what will happen to politics if military men become politicians.

Politicians would say that we have been active in the field of politics for the last 40 years; we have gone to jail; we have tried in our own way, whether right or wrong, to represent the people. There is no element of fear in the relationship between politicians and the people, whereas there is such an element between the army and the people, because of which there can never be harmony between them.

[Question] What is your view regarding an Islamic order in this country?

[Answer] For a long time, I thought that I knew about Islam, but after Ayatollah Khomeyni's Islamic revolution, I realized that I was ignorant of Islam all along. Imam Khomeyni has allotted shares to workers in all the oil companies; he has accepted the cultivators' ownership of land; large cars have to pay 20 rupees for a gallon of gas while busses buy gasoline at a rupee a gallon. We need to know what Islam is; up to now the most important element of what we were told about Islam was that it maintains the sanctity of property. But it is not so in Iran. Either Khomeyni does not understand the spirit of Islam or our government is mistaken about Islam. Under the system that you call Islamic, in addition to an increase in thefts, prostitution and the cost of living, all kinds of corruption have multiplied at a frightening rate. None of these things are worthy of an Islamic country.

[Question] What are the differences between your party and the National Democratic Party?

[Answer] We drew up and completed the constitutions of both the NDP and the PNP [Pakistan National Party]. The constitutions of both parties are similar. No group in either party has understood the spirit of the party constitution. In short, the PNP cannot accept the dominance of any foreign power over the country. Without freedom from foreign control, national democracy cannot be successful. No nationalism can succeed unless it is antifederal. As a patriot, I want to break feudalism because in doing so, I would benefit 80 percent of the people; and with the end of imperialism, the remaining 20 percent who are capitalists will pack up and leave. My party's policy is quite clear. We want friendship with all neighboring countries, including Russia, Iran, India and Afghanistan.

[Question] What is your opinion regarding the material brought back from the British library by Wali Khan concerning Quaid-e Azam and the creation of Pakistan?

[Answer] We should not be upset by Wali Khan's statements. Whatever the conditions under which Pakistan was founded, we have inherited it and our objective is to keep it alive and well. We have gained a free country. No matter how much of an outcry Wali Khan and I and all of us raise, we cannot change events that took place 35 years ago. That is history and no one can alter the course it took. I will say this much: Quaid-e Azam was our deeply respected leader, but he was not a prophet.

ADMINISTRATION ACCUSED OF NEGLECTING ISLAMIC VALUES

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 8 Aug 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Listen To And Accept What Supporters of Islam Have to Say"]

[Text] The federal minister of information and broadcasting, Raja Mohammad Zafarul Haq, has appealed to the supporters of Islam to unite on one platform to compete against the powers opposing Islam. He did this while addressing a congregation for Friday prayers at the Jamia mosque. Describing it as the duty of every Muslim to keep aloft the flag of faith, he stressed that all devotees of Islam throughout the country should join together to support and defend the steps being taken by the current government to enforce an Islamic system in the country.

While inviting the supporters of Islam to unite, if Raja Sahib had not mentioned the support and defense of the present government, of which he is an important member, indeed a spokesman, his suggestion would have carried more weight, since there is increasing dissatisfaction with administration officials because they talk a lot about the enforcement of Islam but take no practical steps, nor can we expect to see among them anyone who really practices Islam. Perhaps the administration officials do not realize this fact, but the supporters of Islam feel it intensely and it is inconceivable and unacceptable to them that there should be anti-Islamic forces present in a country whose establishment is said to be based on sentiments for Islam. As for the anti-Islamic forces, what are those government officials responsible for enforcement of the Islamic system doing to fulfill their obligations to suppress those forces so that the common, sacrificing Muslims will be supported and encouraged by their efforts and be inclined to cooperate with the administration.

The enforcement of Islam is not a matter of displaying verbal enthusiasm; rather, its requisite is to bear witness in practice for the required changes in every aspect of life in accordance with Islamic teachings. It could be said that anyone in this country who is not a supporter of Pakistan cannot claim to be a supporter of Islam either. If, however, Raja Sahib had appealed to a wider circle and, along with the supporters of Islam, had also extended his invitation for unity to the organizations and parties supporting Islam, his suggestion would have been more impressive; since the organizations and parties professing Islam are fully comprised of supporters of Islam on whose mutual cooperation

and participation they depend. Unity among these people, organizations and parties is not only a part of their duty but is essential for the country and the nation. Practically speaking, however, compared with people the unification of organizations and parties with similar views is relatively easier, and this task can also be accomplished gracefully. But not only do these organizations and parties lack that Islamic dignity of mutual respect and good wishes for each other, the impression created of government officials is that when they extend an invitation for unity to the supporters of Islam, their aim is not merely to enforce Islam but also to serve their thirst for power, and this is what is objectionable.

In this regard, as a matter of principle rather a practical requisite one has at least to listen to others to get them to agree with you. Besides wishing the government officials success in whatever steps they are taking for the enforcement of Islam, all the supporters of Islam in the country also have their own opinions and impressions about how to make these endeavors effective, correct and complete, and they also continue to express their views in this regard. However, they have a common and strong complaint that their proposals, opinions, thoughts and demands are not given the importance they really deserve. A feeling of separation between the administration and the adherents of Islam (including their organizations and parties) is therefore growing. Based on mutual values of Islam, the mutual confidence that should exist among them is missing. Rather, sometimes they go so far as to express suspicions about each other. This very thing is proving to be a source of encouragement and strength for those forces described as being anti-Islamic by the federal minister of information and broadcasting.

None of the adherents of Islam can deny or argue against the enforcement of the Islamic system, and no one opposes the objective in view. There is, however, an underlying problem in the methods used and pace. With regard to the methods of operation, topping the list is the enforcement of an Islamic democratic system in the country whereby the people would be able to enjoy a feeling of participation in their own country and government. The formation of such a system has been mentioned for the past 2 and 1/2 years to 3 years and it is with reference to this that Ra'a Sahib has pressed the supporters of Islam to encourage and assist the present administration. So far, however, nothing positive had come, or has been brought, to the public view that would remove their evil suspicions and enhance their trust. This very thing increases lack of participation, mistrust and a feeling of aloofness between a government trying to enforce Islam and the supporters of Islam. For some time government officials have ignored this basic factor and the ever-increasing demands for the real need for participation. For this very reason, their appeals to the public to unite and assemble on a single platform on the basis of Islam are proving to be ineffective.

9779

CSO: 4203/183

PROMULGATION OF ISLAMIC POLITICAL STRUCTURE ESSENTIAL

Lahore MASHRIQ in Urdu 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Promulgation of an Islamic Political Structure is Imperative"]

[Text] President Zia-ul haq has said that the future political structure of the country will be prepared within the bounds of those Islamic principles which are indicated in the Koran and Traditions of the Prophet. Some clarifications of the report prepared by the Islamic Ideology Council on this subject are needed, and it will take some time to give it a final form. In this regard, he has also cautioned us that there is no need for the present government to quickly give up power. The government should continue to implement its responsibilities and the goals it has decided upon so long as it has the cooperation of the public. He assured us that the future political structure will be according to Islamic principles and the wishes and desires of the people, and it will display the Islamic principles of equality and justice. He said that another aim the government has in mind is that the people should be guided towards the right goal. Some steps have been taken in this direction, but he has not been able to change the way of thinking of some politicians. He said that he has either direct or indirect ties with politicians. His wish and effort is that the country's politics should be made clean and pure. We will at any rate have to adopt Islamic principles in regard to politics as well.

The president has given these kinds of clarifications numerous times already and there is no ambiguity in the mind of the nation as regards the intentions and purposes of his government. The people are witnessing the action of the promulgation of Islam with their own eyes and are content that for the first time Islamic teachings and values are being given practical form. They are with the government in these efforts, and it is their natural wish that the government should complete this action of the promulgation of Islam. The people have also learned that it is true that some politicians are totally allergic to Islam, and in particular, have absolutely no wish for a political structure which would make even political activities subordinate to Islamic principles. That is why they insist that the government should call elections according to the old method without forming any new political structure. But the president of the country is also strongly resolved that without forming a new political structure based on Islamic principles, political activity will

not be restored. This is taking a long time because it will be a completely new structure totally removed from the manner of politics in the past, and an effort is being made to fill this to the utmost with the spirit of Islamic teachings. The government is also trying to have the utmost public unanimity of opinion in the country in regard to this new political structure. Obviously such a great task will take some time.

In addition, the president of the country also made the clarification that he is in no hurry to leave power. He will continue to implement the responsibilities and goals he has decided upon so long as he has the cooperation of the people. Whether a government remains in power or is removed from power is entirely dependent on the pleasure or displeasure of the people, and the way to know their wishes is not solely through elections. Rather, when the people become disillusioned with an elected government they come out on the streets and remove it from power. If the people did not follow and support the present government the politicians would have brought them out on the street long ago, but despite all their efforts they have not been successful in this goal. Although it is not at all the intention of the present government to prolong its power for an indefinite period, before it leaves it wants to make the country's politics subordinate to Islamic principles, just as efforts are being made for the promulgation of Islam in other areas of life, so that politics in the future will not become the filthy game of soldiers of fortune, the unprincipled and selfish, but rather be a means for the rule of Islam in society. The people too have an extraordinary interest in this political aspect of Islam because they know that the politics of the past was unable to become a means for the prosperity of the country or for the exaltation of Islam, and if that same manner of politics is restored then, as in the past, the future of the country can not be secure. So the overwhelming majority of the people back the present government and also hope that this government may remain in power until it can complete its most important mission.

So far as the Western style of politics called the democratic system is concerned, people with vision are aware that it is the political aspect of the economic system of capitalism and that this democratic system is connected with the capitalist system. But we wish to establish an interest-free economy and give political power to the Koran and the Traditions of the Prophet. Thus it is obvious that we will have to develop a system for ourselves different from the Western system.

9914

CSO: 4203/180

JAMIAI-E ISLAMI LEADER HITS GOVERNMENT FAILURE TO ADVANCE ISLAM

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 28 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Correspondent's dispatch on Mian Tufail Mohammad's address on 42nd anniversary of defunct Jamiat-e Islami]

[Excerpts] Lahore, 27 August--Mian Tufail Mohammad, leader of the defunct Jamiat-e Islami, said that judging from the composition of the present government and the way it is conducting the affairs of state, it can be said with certainty that it is futile to expect any constructive work, improvement or reform from it. On the contrary, it is felt that in some respects the present government has fared worse than the previous governments. Mian Tufail Mohammad was addressing a large gathering in Mansura organized by the service committee of the Jamiat-e Islami on the 42nd anniversary of the foundation of Jamiat-e Islami.

Mian Tufail Mohammad said that the present government on the one hand talks of introducing the Islamic system while on the other hand destroying political parties, considered elements of the Islamic system. It also talks about holding the coming elections on nonparty basis. He said that just as it is not possible to enforce law and order in a police station, an office or a regiment without a social administrative system, it is much more so in the case of a country. It is impossible to run the entire country without a social administrative system. It goes without saying that political parties should observe some moral ethics. He regretted that some political parties in the name of restoring democracy have accepted the leadership of a woman whose party was responsible for the present state of affairs during its term of office. He said that some people express fear that as a result of elections, the People's Party will stage a comeback. First, such fears are without foundation. Second we ask the people who express such fears why they postponed elections after martial law was enforced, because at that time the people were bent on lynching and a state of uncertainty continue to spread throughout the country. Highway robberies have become a common phenomena. Half of the population in the villages spend the nights keeping watch. In the cities, killings, abductions, subversion, bribery, corruption and inflation are on the rise; in fact, all of the social and legal crimes that one can think of are rampant in the cities. The troubled citizens are simply helpless and miserable, deprived of the right to approach a court of law to redress their grievances. He said that the present rulers had not appointed an ombudsman in 3 years, and even if they

appoint one now, he will not be able to improve the situation because corruption and bribery are so widespread that they are beyond control at this point. As long as a virtuous party does not come into power, it will be impossible to improve the situation. Selfishness has reached such enormous heights that government lands left over from the previous regimes have been allotted by the people in the present ruling party in their own names. Now, at marriage ceremonies jesters have started narrating jokes and stories. He said there is talk claiming about the safeguarding of the honor of women but only the other day the headmistress of a girls' school came to me and burst into tears saying that some officers have been asking her to provide them young girl students. Mian Tufail Mohammad said the pretenders of Islam could not fulfill their promise of establishing a women's university in 4 years. But the situation is such that starting from village union councils right up to the president's Federal Advisory Council, women have been seated next to men on an equal footing. Despite claims made by the Ministry of Information, even now pictures of women are published in newspapers for no good reason, and there is nobody to question them. In the event of a martial law regulation is violated, the government machinery at once comes into action. But violations of moral and social values go unnoticed. The leader of Tahrik-e Islami said that the present rulers should stop deceiving themselves about the illusion that the people are with them. He said that even Ayub Khan and Mr Bhutto were victims of this illusion right up to the end. He said that if the present rulers were to disguise themselves and mingle with the common people, they will know what the people really think of them. Mian Tufail Mohammad demanded the restoration of political parties and the political process without delay and the removal of restrictions on freedom of expression, so that corrupt officials can be unmasked. In the end, he called on the party workers to launch a crusade against evil and to organize people in towns and cities to protect the lives and property of their neighbors and themselves. He said this was necessary because with lawlessness spreading throughout the country each person will have to protect his life and property himself.

Chaudhri Rahmat Elahie, speaking earlier, said that it was beyond the ability of a general to introduce an Islamic system of government. He said that Tahrik-e Islami, i.e., the Islamic movement, will bring about Islamic revolution in Pakistan and this in turn will revolutionize the character of the people and change the entire system of government. He said that before joining the movement he had thought that they would have to undergo serious tests, but with the help of God they did not face any hardships. He said: We declare that if at any stage we are called on to sacrifice our lives for the Islamic way of life, we will not hesitate to do so.

9315

CSO: 4203/187

PAKISTAN

U.S. ASSURANCES ON ARMS SALES TO INDIA FAULTED

Rawalpindi TAMEER in Urdu 26 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Unreliable Assurance"]

[Text] A news agency reports that the U.S. Government has assured Pakistan that if Washington decides to supply large quantities of sophisticated arms to India, the U.S. Congress will assess the situation to see that military balance is maintained in the subcontinent. Pakistan has also been assured that U.S. arms purchased by India will not be used against it.

All the countries in the neighborhood of India--the PRC, Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma, Sri Lanka and Pakistan--have good relations with the United States. If India is to be restrained from using the U.S. arms against any of these countries, what will it do with them? It is hard to believe that India will come out with such an assurance and that any such assurance would have any meaning at all. As far as arms are concerned, it is believed that every country purchases arms for its own requirements and that it can use them anywhere it likes. Another country cannot put restrictions on their deployment.

Such assurances have been given to both India and Pakistan before. In addition, Pakistan was given many other assurances, none of which were honored when the time came. Pakistan, and for that matter no other country, should rely on such assurances when making arrangements for its defense.

The United States, supplies arms to Israel on condition that they used expressly for defense purposes only. But how many times have these arms been used for destroying and committing aggression against neighboring countries? The world is aware of what recently happened in Lebanon, and despite all this the delivery of U.S. arms to Israel continues and the conditions attached to their delivery remain unchanged.

When it comes to purchasing arms, the clear-cut policy governing these purchases should be that every country should have the right to purchase arms from any country according to its defense needs and financial capability. No one should have any objection to this right and neither should the countries selling arms impose any terms or conditions. As far as maintaining military balance between India and Pakistan is concerned, this problem too should be resolved mutually by these two countries. Serious efforts should be made to determine the strength of the armed forces to be maintained by these two countries as well as the quantity of arms each should possess.

The truth is that the best way to safeguard national freedom is by promoting mutual trust and feelings of friendship. Arms can never fully guarantee the security of a country. On the contrary, they instigate aggression and incite warmongers . The best thing for India and Pakistan is for them to try to normalize their relations. They should strive to end forever the possibility of war and, in the interim, should make every effort to reach an agreement on limiting their military strength to an appropriate level. They must not give any importance to assurances and pledge of help by other countries.

9315

CSO: 4203/187

MINISTERS' ATTACKS ON OPPOSITION DISCUSSED

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 16 Sep 82 p 12

[From the "Lahore Diary" column by Husain Naqi: "Attacking Opponents on Defence Day"]

[Text]

SEPTEMBER 6, Defence of Pakistan Day, was used this year by a couple of Federal Ministers, notably the Information Minister, as an occasion to attack political opponents.

Raja Zafarul Haq hurled every invective at his command against the previous regime which, as we all know, was brought to an end more than a development plan period ago. He held it responsible for our current social ills, economic problems, and the high crime rate. On the face of it, the speech appeared to be more of an election rhetoric against political rivals than a tribute to those who had laid down their lives in the defence of the country.

'Restoration'

The Federal Minister also pontificated on the issue of democracy, observing that one could talk about the restoration of democracy only in a country where it had been practised. He was speaking at a meeting held under the auspices of yet another recently launched organisation — Fida-yeen-i-Pakistan. Raja Zafar appeared to be making a debating point of the word 'restoration'. One may ask for one's personal edification what would he call the system that was in vogue in the period when Quaid-i-Azam was alive and up to 1958? And then, one may ask what did the Quaid mean when he said that 'democracy is in our

marrow'. Did he not mean that we as a people were so committed to democracy that we could not exist without it? One has to reaffirm here the fact that the very creation of Pakistan depended on the democratic assertion of the Muslims' rights through the ballot box. In fact, the Pakistanis seek something that they had already attained during alien rule. That is why there is perfect justification for them to seek the 'restoration' of democracy. It is true that the demand for the restoration of democracy had to be made in the very first decade of independence and the people have every justification for the same, even two decades back. He may have been a young student then but Raja Zafar must remember that the Madar-i-Millat had also sought the restoration of democracy and the PNA movement's main thrust was also (statedly) aimed at the realisation of the same objective.

♦♦♦♦

THE FEDERAL Ministers had another opportunity to continue with their campaign speeches on the occasion of the Quaid-i-Azam's death anniversary.

This time, it was the turn of Labour Minister Ghulam Dastgir Khan to harp on the theme *Koi Aur Nazaria Nahin Chal Sakta* (No other ideology will work here). Little did he realise that

he himself has been in the *chal raha* category for the last couple of years. What justification is there for him to be where he is if he loves the *nazaria* so much? Or, does the real brand of the *nazaria* mean the continuation in office of those who can be anything but the elected representatives of the people? In fact, continuation in office of gentlemen like him proves something else — *Yahan sab kuch chal sakta hai* (everything goes here) including Khan Ghulam Dastgir Khan and his cinema hall at Gujranwala exhibiting pure *nazaria* films.

To what extent?

May one ask as to what extent these 'Fidayeen-i-Pakistan' are willing to make sacrifices for the country in accordance with the principles practised by the Quaid-i-Azam? There is little evidence that anyone of them has ever thought of walking in the Quaid's footsteps to take the direction set out explicitly by the Father of the Nation. On the other hand, one could cite innumerable instances of the violation of all that the Quaid-i-Azam stood for and struggled for. Be it the question of individual, social, political or economic freedom or the freedom of the Press and the judiciary or the functions and duties of those paid from the public exchequer, the principles and practices of the Quaid-i-Azam have been thrown overboard.

LIBYA REFUSES PERMISSION TO MURTAZA BUTTO FOR PPP CONFERENCE

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Yehia Syed]

[Text]

LONDON, Sept 27: Libya has refused to give permission to Murtaza Bhutto to hold the proposed convention of defunct PPP there, it was reliably learnt.

The convention of defunct PPP sympathisers, members and supporters is scheduled to be held in the second week of November, in which delegates representing Pakistanis living in Britain, Canada, USA, Europe and the Gulf and Middle Eastern countries, according to their population, would attend the proposed convention.

Murtaza Bhutto is now desperately looking not only for an alternative venue to hold his convention, but also a government which would bear all its expenses as well.

He has been asked by the Karmal regime to remove his headquarters from Kabul, as it wants to mend its fence with Pakistan, it was further learnt.

Among the countries which have been approached by Murtaza Bhutto and his supporters, are believed to be Greece, Syria and Italy.

While this is going on, it was gathered here, that the only person who will not be invited to attend the proposed convention is Ghulam Mustafa Khar, who is accused by Murtaza Bhutto of hobnobbing with the Pakistan Government with a view to patch up his differences.

CSO: 4200/29

EXTRADITION AGREEMENT WITH SAUDI ARABIA SOON

Karachi DAWN in English 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Jeddah, Oct 7--Pakistan and Saudi Arabia will soon sign an agreement to extradite criminals, Interior Minister Mahmoud A. Haroon has said.

In an interview published here today by the local daily OKAZ the Minister said, a blueprint of the agreement, to be signed in the coming few months, was currently under study.

He described relations between the two countries as very deep and strong.

Mr Haroon expressed firm support to King Fahd's call for the establishment of an Islamic Common Market which he said would realise Islamic cooperation and economic integration liberating the Islamic States from the economic hegemony of the big Powers.

He also reiterated support to King Fahd's call for the promotion of Islamic solidarity and hoped that the feeling for need of solidarity would become stronger particularly after the Lebanese crisis which proved that no one was siding with the Muslims who should depend solely on themselves.

The Minister said, 2.8 million Afghan refugees were now living in Pakistan which provides 50 per cent of their needs while Islamic States and others provide the other 50 percent.

He regretted the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war which, he said, had destroyed much of the resources of the Islamic Ummah. He hoped that the Organisation of Islamic Conference would continue its efforts to find a suitable solution to the conflict.

Mr Haroon, who performed Haj this year, praised as "excellent" the facilities provided by Saudi Arabia for the Hujjaj.--IINA

CSO: 4200/40

PLANS FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PAKISTANI EMIGRANTS LAUDED

Lahore MASHRIQ in Urdu 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Two Problems for Pakistani Emigrants"]

[Text] The Federal Minister of Labor Mr Ghulam Dastgir has said that at this time there are 1,550,000 Pakistanis living and working in foreign countries, and they are faced with two fundamental problems: first, instruction in the national language for their children is minimal; second, because of the lack of religious instruction and training their national and cultural identity is in danger. These two problems are very important, and now for the first time, the government has decided to establish educational institutions abroad to teach the national language to the children of those Pakistanis who are living abroad. Pakistani children will also be made familiar with religious values and their own culture in these schools.

These Pakistani emigrants, who include doctors, engineers, technicians and ordinary laborers, are an important means by which the country earns priceless foreign exchange, and they are also the source of the prosperity of hundreds of thousands of families, so it is essential to solve their problems on a priority basis. The education of their children in foreign countries is their greatest difficulty because these children are not familiar with foreign languages. If the Pakistani embassies open educational institutions for these children in the quantity desired, they can be fortunate enough to have the means to learn the national language. Secondly, these children's consciousness of their national heritage can be awakened. Thus they will both maintain their cultural identity and be protected from the influence of the foreign culture.

The maintenance of their cultural identity is a fundamental duty for Pakistani citizens because our country, unlike other countries, did not formerly exist as a geographical unit but rather won its status as a separate nation on the basis of the Islamic identity of the Muslims of the subcontinent. So while it is essential that we fully demonstrate our Islamic identity as a nation, it is even more essential to protect the cultural identity of those Pakistanis and their children who are living abroad.

9914

CSO: 4203/180

LAWLESSNESS, VIOLENCE IN ACADEMIC CIRCLES ANALYZED

Lahore NAWA-I-WAQT in Urdu 8 Aug 82 p 10

[Article by Dr Sayed Anwar A Khan: "Trend Toward Lawlessness in the Universities"]

[Text] Pakistan's academic circles are passing through a period of crisis, and pressure, violence, disruption and lawlessness have become a part of their lives. Numerous students in the Universities of Peshawar, Islamabad, Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind and Karachi have not only been wounded but also killed. Besides affecting the schedules of admissions and examination, these incidents have also poisoned the tutorial and educational atmosphere. Such incidents have also been a source of disgrace to the administrations of the academic institutions, and their prestige as high academic institutions has also been damaged in the eyes of the public. In this regard, along with the administration, the teachers, too are being made the target of criticism from every corner.

Regarding the incidents of violence in the academic institutions, it should be borne in mind that the trend toward violence among youths is not limited to our country alone; rather, it is something universal, the result of changing social, psychological, political and economic factors. After World War II, large-scale destruction and mass murders in regional wars have shaken social systems and public confidence, and belief in high human values and ideologies is disappearing. At present we are living in a society threatened by nuclear war and for that reason, too, today's youth is a victim of disunity and is inclined toward violence. Anyway, it is a fact that violence has become common in all of the academic circles of Pakistan, as a result of which an atmosphere of terror exists both among the students and the teachers. Academic life in the universities has been influenced. As a result, the tutorial and examination schedules were certain to be affected. Those who view developments from a distance try to put the blame primarily on the teachers and the administration alone. They do not realize that the teachers put in a great deal of effort to settle disputes between rival groups of students. But the teachers can only use moral pressure. Unfortunately, their sincere efforts remain hidden from public view. A few years ago the administration of Karachi University called a meeting of various groups of students to set a code of ethics for the students. In Karachi University alone there are nearly 30 different groups of students who are affiliated with various political groups

outside the university; rather, some of them are even second line organizations of the political parties that instruct and control them. Their policies are made outside the university but they are acted on within the university.

In academic institutions, such common academic differences that do not harm our national interest and ideology can be discussed. In fact, tolerating difference of opinion with forbearance and patience is a mark of true democracy. From this standpoint, elections are declared as an essential part of a student's training. In our country, however, elections alone have become the axis around which all student activities in the academic institutions revolve and through which they aim at grabbing power. The election campaign, therefore, is waged by cutting off all moral values and opposing democratic principles. The university code prohibits participation in elections under any banner or label, but the actions are totally contrary to it; the student groups participate in elections under their parent political parties. They levy accusations at each other and engage in activities contrary to law and order. At least the doors and walls bear witness to the filth that is written on them in the name of the election campaign. These campaigns have recently taken a new turn. That is they are also using firearms freely against each other. Can the teachers and the administration find out where these weapons come from? When the matter reaches the point of firing and the police arrive for the sake of law and order, then although a large number of students and teachers are relieved of fear and feel secure, other circles start demanding that the police should be told to quit the university, since their presence harms the sanctity of an academic institution.

How can this whirlwind be ended? How can this problem be solved? The present rules and regulations concerning law and order in the universities belong to the period when a few students were involved in ill-mannered incidents like misbehaving, producing forced documents or stealing books from a library. The investigation of such incidents was easy; the committee on law and order punished a student by fining him 10 to 50 rupees or preventing him from attending class, or in severe cases by expelling him for certain period from the educational institution. Such punishment was more than enough. Even now, the committee can do only this much. But, when firearms are used and human life is endangered, the matter no longer remains in the hands of the committee. Instead, it becomes an issue of law and order, since the teachers and authorities of the universities are included as targets of the bullets. In December 1981, during the union elections at Karachi University, more than 80 teachers, including the university chancellor remained under the shadow of death for several hours. By being taken hostage at gun point, they were made to walk for 1 mile. God forbid, if someone had been careless then perhaps some of the teachers would not have been present among us today.

Under these circumstances, it is only natural for some teachers to feel that they should protect themselves from this turmoil by avoiding student activities. They feel that their task is limited to classroom instruction only and they would under no circumstances participate in the union elections. Similarly, the law and order committee might also realize that it should limit itself to dealing with ordinary matters only. Any incident involving violence or weapons should be reported to the law enforcement agencies. When the administration and the police also fail to check the entry of ammunition into a university, how can the university be expected to bring such matters under control? There is no easy answer to such questions?

The real problem in this entire discussion is how we can safeguard academic institutions from the intervention of external elements and how we can give that silent majority of students who wish to continue their education in a peaceful atmosphere the upper hand. From this commentary, individuals outside the university campus will hopefully know what complicated and grave responsibilities the universities of big cities are faced with.

9779

CSO: 4203/183

MAJOR CRIMES IN SIND TO BE TRIED UNDER MARTIAL LAW REGULATIONS

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 9

[Text] Lt-Gen. S.M. Abbasi, Governor of Sind said in Karachi on Sunday that the provincial administration has decided to henceforth deal with all cases of murder, dacoity, robbery and kidnapping under the Martial Law Regulations.

The Governor who is also Chairman of the Sind Provincial Council, said this during the course of a full-dress discussion in the House on the increasing incidence of crimes in the province.

Recounting various Government measures, taken to curb the increasing trend of heinous crimes, the Governor said that the Government would not show any leniency to the culprits.

Mr Marhar Rafi, Provincial Home Secretary, and Provincial Law Minister, Mr Justice Syed Ghous Ali Shah, also spoke on the subject and highlighted various measures taken so far, or being contemplated, to curb the crimes. Besides, a host of members, including Maulana Ghulam Mustafa Qasmi, Mr Abdul Khaliq Allahwala, Mr Kari Akhtar, Mr Shamin Shaikh, Mr Allah Jaways Hajarani and Khanam Gohar Ejaz, spoke at length on the law and order situation in the province.

Appreciating the concern of the members on the deteriorating law and order situation, the Governor said that the Provincial Government had recently taken a number of measures to further streamline the functioning of the police and with a view to obtaining desired results.

The Governor said that as a first step towards curbing the heinous crimes, the Provincial Administration had decided to deal with all cases of dacoities, robberies, murders and kidnapping under the

strict Martial Law Regulations. Besides, the police was being given more modern and sophisticated weapons and vehicles fitted with modern equipment to deal with the anti-social elements.

The Governor said that presently, the police performance might not be upto the mark, owing to a number of reasons, the main being the paucity of funds. He said that the Government had now decided to take away slices of funds from all sectors but excluding health and education, and give the same to the police to further gear up its machinery. He said the provincial government has provided 68 Suzuki pick-ups (one to each thana), 25 diesel pick-ups, eleven Mazda trucks, nine Land Cruisers. Besides, Rs. 2.50 lakh have been set apart for providing horses for the rural police. He said that these vehicles would increase the mobility of police and help combat the anti-social elements. The police would also be able to carry on constant patrolling by its "strike force" throughout the province, he added.

The Governor said that about Rs. 1.11 crore more were needed for equipping these vehicles with modern equipments. This amount, he said, would have to be taken out from various sectors other than health and education, "if we want to have an efficient police administration in the province."

He said that presently the province had 39,880 police force including all ranks. Besides, the service of 20 platoons of Frontier Constabulary, numbering 892, had also been acquired for the Province. The Province was spending a total of Rs 262.175 million per annum.

The Governor said that in most of the cases the anti-social elements,

particularly the dacoits were armed with more sophisticated arms than the police. He said if law and order situation was to be improved the police force would have to be given sophisticated weapons and modern equipment. He further said that the Government had now decided to take stern action against the harbingers of criminals.

Call to people

The Governor called upon the people to extend their fullest cooperation to the police and asked them to fully associate with the Naqa police in their campaign against the social crimes.

He said with a view to forge better cooperation with the Naqa police, a Thana Committee was being set up at each thana level. One prominent citizen from each ward (other than the local councillor) would be taken up as member.

The Governor said that the dacoits in the rural areas were using forests as their haven. In the absence of monsoon rains and downpour, during the last about four years, such forests proved to be the ideal rendezvous for them. Moreover, influential persons and "patheredar" were protecting the dacoits. He said the Government would take stern action against such "patheredar."

He said that according to a modest survey of all the crimes committed in the province during the last six months, it had been proved that the offenders were 'first timers' and all below the age of 25. He said even 11 and 14 years old boys were found to be members of the gang engaged in crimes.—APP

MARTIAL LAW REGULATION ISSUED--DEATH FOR DAMAGING PUBLIC PROPERTY

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

RAWALPINDI, Sept 27: The Chief Martial Law Administrator, Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, has issued a Martial Law Regulation No. 53 to stop any act aimed at causing damage to the public property, buildings, railways, vehicles, bridges or other property, and the persons involved in such acts shall be punished with death or such other punishment as has been provided for in Martial Law Order No. 5.

The MLR, which shall be deemed to have taken effect on July 5, 1977, provides that for the purpose of this Regulation, a military court on the basis of police or any other investigation alone, may unless the contrary is proved, presume that the accused has committed the offence charged with.

Following is the text of Martial Law Regulation.

1. This Martial Law Regulation shall come into force at once and shall be deemed to have taken effect on the fifth day of July, 1977.

2. No person shall do any act with intent to impair the efficiency or impede the working of, or to cause damage to:

(a) any building, vehicle, machinery, apparatus or other property used, or intended to be used, for the purposes of the State or any local authority or any other person;

(b) any railway, road, canal, bridge, culvert, causeway, port, dockyard, lighthouse, aerodrome, or any telegraph, telegraph line or post, or any wireless installation;

(c) any vessel or aircraft or rolling stock of a railway;

(d) any building or other property used in connection with the production, distribution or supply or storage of any commodity, any sewage work, mine or factory;

(e) any prohibited place or protected place or any of the defence or such like installation.

3. No one shall commit any offence liable to cause insecurity, fear or dependency amongst the public, including offences against the State, public tranquillity, afflicting human body and life, against property, or offences like criminal conspiracy and highway robbery nor shall abet or help, in any manner whatsoever, the commission of the said offences or attempt thereof.

tempt thereof.

4. (1) No person shall in any manner whatsoever abet the commission of an offence mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 or harbour, aid, help or provide any other assistance including shelter, food, drink, any implement, or instrument, or device, firearm, explosive or any other type of ammunition to a person who has committed or who intends or is likely to commit any of the acts mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3.

(2) whoever comes to know the presence or whereabouts or any other information regarding such a person as referred to in subparagraph (1), shall forthwith inform or convey the said information to the nearest police post or Martial Law authority.

5. For the purpose of this regulation, a military court on the basis of police or any other investigation alone, may, unless the contrary is proved, presume that the accused has committed the offence charged with.

6. Whoever contravenes any provision of this Regulation shall be punished with death or such other punishment as has been provided for in Martial Law Order No.5.—ppj

PROPOSED DEATH SENTENCE FOR SMUGGLING OUT NARCOTICS CRITICIZED

Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 27 Aug 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Not Unilateral But Bilateral Laws"]

[Text] According to a government spokesman, the government is considering the death penalty for individuals involved in smuggling out narcotics. We are surprised at this statement by the official spokesman. It would have been quite another matter if the government were contemplating the death penalty for individuals who encourage the use of narcotics in the country. But to say that individuals involved in smuggling out dope should be given the death penalty seems to suggest that a foreign request is being considered. The narcotics are smuggled out of the country, not into the country from outside. If there is any death penalty to be imposed, it should be by those countries into which the narcotics are smuggled and on those who smuggle them in. These countries do not pass capital punishment laws because of the niceties of their democratic and humanitarian views. But they demand that we keep executing people who are involved in dope smuggling. They then declare that imposition of the death penalty for ordinary crimes is a tradition followed in Eastern and Third World countries and that they themselves do not impose such inhuman punishment. These countries want us to execute their criminals, while they claim to be civilized and call us barbaric societies.

We strongly condemn narcotics smuggling, and the views expressed here are in no way intended to encourage this activity. All we are saying is that if the step being considered is at the request of Western countries, then we should talk to them openly and have them accept certain conditions as well. These big powers and progressive countries are engaged in the abominable business of smuggling arms into Third World countries that victimize the peaceful societies of developing countries, strengthens the power of criminals and encourage the growth of lawlessness and aggression. If these countries think that their social law and order is endangered by our narcotics being smuggled in, then our society is being subverted by their misleading philosophy, their destructive literature and their illegal weapons. Their aggressive propaganda, misleading views and destructive weapons can be countered only by destructive narcotics from Eastern societies. If they want effective control over dope smuggling, they should stop smuggling their destructive literature, philosophy and weapons into our countries, and they should impose capital punishment on criminals in their own territories. Once this understanding is reached, suitable measures can be taken for the severe punishment of criminals on both sides. Under any other conditions, we do not consider unilateral imposition of severe legal punishment as being either suitable or just.

986]

CSO: 5300/5885

WOMEN'S BODY DEMANDS REPRESENTATIVE COMMISSION

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Sep 82 p 6

[Text]

LAHORE Sept 27: The Women's Action Forum, Lahore, yesterday condemned the continued attempts to promulgate new laws aimed at turning women into second class citizens.

Addressing a Press conference, held at the APWA headquarters, a WAF spokeswoman demanded that pending the formation of a representative National Commission on the Status of Women, no laws relating to women should be promulgated or reviewed.

Asserting that both the Council of Islamic Ideology and the Law Review Committee were unrepresentative, and without any woman participant, WAF rejected any changes or amendments in the laws recommended by these bodies. While answering questions, a number of WAF members quoted chapters and verses from the Quran to prove that the proposed changes had no basis in Islamic law. In particular, the view that women's evidence in courts of law is only half-acceptable while men's was strongly criticised.

The whole aim of these changes is, according to WAF, to legally make women second class citizens. Citing the exclusion of women from the 1982 National Games as an example, a WAF member pointed out that the Quaid-i-Azam at the first National Games in 1948, appreciated the participation of women in sports.

Another factor in the worsening socio-legal position of women is the move towards setting up separate universities for women. WAF asserted that given the resources constraints of a poor country like Pakistan, such universities were bound to be academically inferior to the present institutions. The next step would be to insist that women graduating from these universities should seek employment in organisations which exclusively employed women.

The Press conference concluded with a demand for wide publicity of the proposed amendments and new laws, so that they should be scrutinised and debated.

CSO: 4200/29

FEDERAL POLICE TO BE REINFORCED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Text]

ISLAMABAD, Sept 26: The deficiency in manpower in the Federal Police will be removed during the next 12 to 18 months.

This was announced by the Administrator, Federal Capital Territory, Mr. Mohammad Aslam Bajwa, while talking to newsmen after a police constables passingout parade at Police Recruits Training Centre here this morning.

The Administrator told newsmen that in the Federal capital apart from maintaining law and order the police is also involved in security duties of diplomats and other high ranking officials.

When asked about the "Islah-e-munshira" (social reform) campaign in the Federal capital, he

said that efforts were underway to fully conduct this campaign and achieve the desired results.

Earlier addressing the passing-out parade of constables, he assured them that their problems were in the knowledge of President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and high ranking officials of the Interior Ministry.

The Administrator impressed upon the passingout constables to abide by the teachings of Allah, the Holy Quran and not to indulge in bad practices.

A total of 399 constables and 70 security guards passed out today. Those recruits showing meritorious performance were awarded prizes.—PPI

CSO: 4200/28

ONE PERCENT SAID TO PAY INCOME TAX

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 28 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] A record amount of Rs 8,300 million was collected by the Government during the last fiscal year as income tax from one million tax-payers in the country.

About Rs 2,800 million was realised as income tax five years ago from nearly 0.4 million taxpayers in the country.

This was disclosed here yesterday by Mr M.A. Majeed, Commissioner of Income Tax (Surveys and Collation headquarters), while speaking at a luncheon meeting of Rotary Club of Karachi at a local hotel.

He said that at present 21.6 percent of Government revenue was being collected through income tax. He said that hardly one per cent of the population in Pakistan paid income tax. In UK, 20 million people out of a population of 56 million were taxpayers. In US, 70 million people out of a total population of 220 million paid income tax.

Mr Majeed felt that certainly there were more than one million people in Pakistan earning more than Rs. 120,000 and were liable to pay income tax.

He maintained that Rs. 12,000 annual taxable limit in the country was low, but added that persons earning between Rs. 12,240 and 21,000 annually paid only Rs 10 per month as income tax. Likewise, self-employed people earning Rs 21,000 yearly pay Rs 95 per month as income tax after deducting various expenses.

Mr Majeed said that with the cooperation of tax-payers, their numbers had increased from 0.4 million to one million during last five years. However, this figure had to be increased for which voluntary compliance of law was a must. The community must fulfill its social obligation in this regard, he added.

He stressed that the people must correctly declare their income to the Income Tax Department. Speaking about tax concessions, he said that it was like cash subsidy and had to be realised from some other sources by the Government. PPI

CSO: 4200/40

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAMS WELCOMED

Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by M. Aninuddin]

[Text] **HAJ**, or pilgrimage, is the fifth pillar of Islam and the most ancient mode of Divine worship by man. It is a unique journey undertaken as not an end in itself but as a means for achieving an end. It is essentially a journey of devotion and a form of worship geared to the purpose of earning the pleasure of Allah, the Almighty. It is an obligatory Ibadat in Islam after Salat, fasting in Ramazan and Zakat.

Haj truly speaking could not be raised to the sublimity of worship unless it is undertaken and performed with the sole motive of obeying the commandments of God.

The literal meaning of Hajj in Arabic is to set out towards a definite objective; but in Islam it means paying a visit to Kaaba and to fulfil the pilgrimage rites. The circumambulation around the holy shrine, Kaaba, together with the performance of some other rites, is called Haj. Ordained as one of the fundamental articles of faith in 9 A.H., it is obligatory on all Muslims who possess the means of undertaking the journey and sustenance for themselves and also for their families in their absence. The Holy Quran says: "Pilgrimage to the Kaaba is a duty men owe to God, those who are able to make the journey." The pilgrimage is incumbent upon the adult Muslim,

healthy and in full possession of his faculties, to be performed once in a lifetime.

The Holy Quran states that Harat Ibrahim was the founder of Haj. Pilgrimage is the only real bond that unites the different Muslim communities and the only opportunity for a Pan-Islamic reunion. The Holy Prophet, after removing all idols and signs of idolatry from Kaaba, and making certain modifications in the rituals observed by the pilgrims, permitted the pilgrimage to his followers. The form which the pilgrimage takes has remained unchanged since 630 A.D., when the Prophet of Islam, eight years after his flight to Medina, returned to Mecca at the head of an army of his faithful followers, destroyed the idols and re-dedicated Mecca's ancient sanctuary, Kaaba, to Allah.

Ibn Abbas reported that the Holy Prophet said in one of his speeches: "O people, pilgrimage is ordained for you, so fulfil it." Then Al-Aqra Ibn Haris asked: "Is it to be yearly?" To this the Holy Prophet replied: "If I say so, it will be taken for an obligation which lies beyond your power. Pilgrimage is to be performed once, and whoever performs it more than once does so voluntarily."

The pilgrimage, thus, is an annual congregational worship. Its date is fixed as the twelfth month of the Muslim calendar. On the occasion of the pilgrimage, men and women in millions from every nook and corner of the world assemble at Mecca. The attraction of the pilgrimage has not only survived

through the ages, but year by year greater number of Muslims are on the move to Mecca for this sacred rite. It is a great international gathering. This institution has served as the major unifying force among the Muslim peoples of the world. In this international gathering, they meet for the exchange of political, social and religious ideas.

Again, Haj offers the opportunity for Muslims of different colours and nationalities, rich or poor, high or low to fraternise and co-operate with each other. There they learn of the needs, trends and aspirations, events and developments in different parts of the Muslim world.

The pilgrim makes his entry into the Holy precincts wearing the Ehram, which consists of two un-sewn sheets of white material. The Ehram signifies that the pilgrim is in a state of complete peace and self-denial. He voices his intention of his pilgrimage, thus: "O God, I wish to perform the pilgrimage, so make it a ready thing unto me and accept it from me. I have intended the pilgrimage. I have consecrated myself for it unto the Most High, unto Him be strength and majesty. Here I am before Thee O Lord, here before Thee, Before Thee who hast no partner unto Thee. Here at Thy service. Praise and grace are Thine and power. There is no partner with Thee."

All are equal

Kenneth Williams writes: "The pilgrimage is essentially a spiritual

exercise, a profoundly moving experience. At Mecca, in the pilgrimage season, all are dressed alike, all are equal not only in the sight of God as they eternally are, but also, for the time, in the sight of man. At Mecca, they drink deep of the wells of history, and of truth as vouchsafed to Prophet Muhammad. It matters not from what part of the globe the pilgrim may come — from Abyssinia or Nigeria, or from Malaysia or Chinese Turkistan, or from India and the countries that are the heart of Islam — all are brothers, intent on the one purpose. No other faith can boast a comparable demonstration of unity. Minor differences — and all the differences which affect race, language, politics and so on are minor differences when put beside the bond of true religion — are sunk, and uppermost in the minds and hearts of all is the unifying humility of resignation to the will of Allah."

Haj fosters a spirit of brotherhood and affection among the Muslims of different countries and climes. It is the highest manifesta-

tion of Islamic brotherhood. Not only is there uniformity of religion among the pilgrims, but there is also unity of dress, living and feelings in Ehram.

In his book, 'Religious Systems of the World', Dr. Lener writes: "The demonstration of equality furnished on the occasion of Hajj is so complete that it is well-nigh impossible to distinguish a servant from a master. The whole of humanity assumes one aspect and one attitude and thus the noblest sight of equality and brotherhood is witnessed in Hajj. There is in this city a force which transcends the littleness and divisions of mankind."

People see with their own eyes the centres of Islamic history as associated with the strivings of the Holy Prophet, as a source of inspiration for devotion to truth, and for development of a world outlook in the association of a cross section of humanity gathered from all corners of the globe.

Apart from its religious significance, Hajj contains a number of

advantages from the moral and material points of view. Besides the fostering of universal brotherhood, Hajj provides the opportunity of exchanging views with one another in an endeavour to find out solutions for their individual and collective problems. From this point of view, it is an institution unexcelled by any other institution in advantage. More than a million Muslims assemble each year in the holy city of Mecca. If so many minds are set together to tackle their problems they are sure to succeed in their attempt. During the journey and the performance of Hajj rituals a pilgrim is trained to endure hardships. These and many others are the advantages a pilgrim gains while he performs Hajj.

During his Farewell Pilgrimage, the Holy Prophet gave a sermon in 632 A.D. in which he laid emphasis on man's duties to his fellow beings. The Holy Prophet attached so much importance to this aspect of men's life that he repeated his sermon again and again.

HUB WATER SCHEME COMMISSIONED

Karachi DAWN in English 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Governor of Sind, Lt-Gen. S.M. Abbasi, yesterday commissioned the Rs. 200 million Hub Water Supply Scheme of the KDA, which will augment the city water supply by 50 million gallons per day.

Speaking on the occasion, he announced that the first stage of the Fourth Phase of Karachi Bulk Water Supply Scheme (Indus Source) will be taken up this year.

A Rs. 40 million allocation has been made for this purpose in the current year's ADP, he said.

The ceremony took place at the Pumping Station, about 15 miles from the city, at the point where the KDA will take the supply from the Hub Dam's canal built for this purpose.

Present on the occasion were Ministers, Secretaries to the Government of Sind, the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Karachi, members of Majlis-i-Shoora and the Sind Provincial Council, top officials of the KDA, KMC and the Water Management Board etc.

The Hub Scheme is designed to supply 89 million gallons of water daily. The Governor said that the second stage of this scheme to add 39 MGD will be completed in March next year on the arrival of the giant boosters from Germany.

In spite of financial constraints, the Governor said, the Federal Government would provide sufficient funds for financing the Rs. 833 million Fourth Phase of the Bulk Supply Scheme.

He was also hopeful of World Bank financing of this major project.

The Governor said the government had the option to exploit the

ground water resources, but did not want it because of the ever-increasing needs of the agricultural sector.

In his speech, the Governor gave a resume of the water supply and sewage disposal schemes in the province, saying that this year alone 79 schemes were taken up, as compared to 101 in 17 years from 1961 to 1978.

The Secretary for Local Government, Mr. Salman Faruqi, and the Director General of the KDA, Mr. Z.A. Nazami, also spoke on the occasion.

Although the command area of the scheme covers in particular the Qasba, Baldia, Orangi and the adjoining localities — population over two million — water distributional network is not ready in all of them and the residents would have to wait for considerable time to derive maximum benefit from the scheme. Until then, the tanker supplies will have to be continued in such areas.

Agency reports add: The Governor said that President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq was personally interested in the implementation of the Karachi water supply scheme to mitigate the sufferings of the citizens. The Fourth Phase of the project envisages an additional supply of 70 million gallons of water per day.

In the first stage, about Rs. 36.2 crore would be spent for additional 50 million gallons of water per day.

In the second stage, about Rs. 47.6 crore would be spent to ensure an additional supply of 20 million gallons of water per day.

Nazami's speech

The Director General, KDA, Mr. Z.A. Nazami said that the scheme

provides for raw, settled and chlorinated water, fit for drinking in accordance with WHO standards.

He said efforts have been made to ensure equitable distribution of this additional water, as under:

North Karachi-Buffer Zone (13.5 MGD), Orangi (12 MGD), Qasba (2.5 MGD), Nazimabad, Paposhnagar (3.5 MGD), SITE (6 MGD), Baldia, Shershah (5.5 MGD), Javedan Cement and Manghopur Area (One MGD), Miscellaneous namely SUPARCO, PAF, Masroor, KANUPP etc. (about one MGD), Baba Bhat and Manora Island (1.7 MGD), Mauripur (One MGD), Deh Surjani (One MGD) and others (One MGD).

Since the northern areas will now be switched over from Indus source, there will be consequent saving in the city areas and the following areas will get the additional quantity to the extent of:

Gulshan-e-Iqbal (1.5 MGD), F. B. Area — Mansoor (1.2 MGD), Liaquatabad (1.2 MGD), Lyari (One MGD), Old City (0.8 MGD), PIB Colony (0.5 MGD), Clifton, Gizri and DEHS (2.5 MGD), Keamari and KPT (0.8 MGD), JPMC (0.4 MGD), Pakistan Railways (0.4 MGD), Mahmoodabad and adjoining areas (0.5 MGD), Schemes 33 and 36 (1.5 MGD) and Shah Latif Town (One MGD).

Mr. Nazami said that supply of this additional 50 MGD will have a great impact on the water position in the whole of Karachi.

He, however, pointed out that although 50 MGD of water will be available immediately, the long and complicated system of valves had got to be properly adjusted and

the lines put to adequate pressure. Hence, it will take few days before the whole system was streamlined.

Safe water

The supply of raw, settled and chlorinated water from Hub source is safe for consumption, and of the

standards, the Director General said. It was the result of two years, sample testing. The testing was done in foreign countries also, and for the last one year in the local laboratories, including KDA's COD laboratory and the PCSIR. Chlorine was being added to make

the water bacteriologically and chemically safe for drinking.

Mr. Nizami said that since this was a new source of water, KDA intends to publish in newspapers sample test reports — immediately after Eid continuously for 15 days and afterwards once in a fortnight.

CSO: 4200/29

BRIEFS

UNITED STATES MISSION ARRIVING--The Investment Promotion Bureau has advised the local entrepreneurs interested in developing joint ventures with the United States to prepare the feasibility studies at least for the 15 sectors so far identified for the purpose, it was learnt officially in Karachi on Saturday. The projects identified by OPIC itself are: Livestock breeding, meat processing; dairy products; agricultural implements manufacturing; vegetable/fruit growing and processing; sporting goods manufacturing; medical instruments for export; vegetable oilseed growing and processing; shrimping/mariculture; mining/excavation; telecommunications; railways, modernisation/electrification; downstream steel products, fertilizers and textile industry modernization.--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 82 p 11]

NEW CULTURAL POLICY--Rawalpindi, Sept 26: A new cultural policy, based on Islamic tenets, is in the offing and will be announced shortly. This was stated by the Federal Minister for Sports, Culture, and Tourism, Niaz Mohammad Arbab, while talking to newsmen at a function here on Saturday. He said the ministry was consulting different cultural organisations, and their suggestions in this context were under consideration. He stressed that every effort was being made to formulate the policy in line with the Islamic teachings. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 27 Sep 82 p 4]

STUDENT UNDER INVESTIGATION--The Crime Branch has included, for interrogation in Mr. Zahoorul Hasan Bhopali's murder case, a B.Sc. student, Sikandar alias Zulqarnain, who was detained for some days by the CIA earlier on alleged charge of indulging in anti-State activities. The interrogation of various persons since Sept 13 has not made any headway, a source said. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 26 Sep 82 p 1]

FOUNDATION PROPOSED FOR SCIENTISTS--The Pakistan Association of Scientists and Scientific Professions (PASSP) has submitted a detailed proposal for the establishment of the Pakistan Scientists Foundation for the benefit of the scientific community in the country said a Press release of the Association issued here yesterday. The proposed Foundation will be distinct from the Pakistan Science Foundation whose main objective is to promote and finance scientific activities in the country while the Scientists Foundation of PASSP will be responsible for the initiation and sustenance of welfare activities for the scientists of Pakistan and their families through

creation of resources of permanent generation of funds. The Association has drawn up the structure of the Pakistan Scientists Foundation on the pattern of such other institutions as Fauji Foundation Police Foundation Shaheen Foundation and Bahria Foundation. The establishment of the Pakistan Scientists Foundation will help scientists towards restoring their confidence at the national level.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 26 Sep 82 p 3]

THREE AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Rawalpindi, Sept 27: The Ambassadors-designate of Algeria, Iraq and Oman, Mr Brahim Ghafa, Dr Adil Ahmad Zaidan, and Mr Salim Mohamed Salim al-Khusaibi, respectively, presented their credentials to the President, Gen Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq separately at a special ceremony held at the Presidency here this evening. The ambassadors remained with the President for sometime and discussed with him matters of mutual interest. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Niaz A Naik was present on each occasion.--APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 28 Sep 82 p 12]

TEHRIK TO STRENGTHEN MRD--Hyderabad, Oct 7--The chairman of the defunct Tehrik-i-Istiqlal (Sind) Mr Ahmad Mian Soomro, said here on Wednesday that Tehrik would extend every possible cooperation to strengthen MRD and would not dissociate itself from it. Talking to Tehrik workers at Hyderabad Airport, Mr Ahmad Mian Soomro said that there was complete unity among party ranks and reports regarding differences, appeared in newspapers, were baseless. He called upon Tehrik workers to continue their struggle for the restoration of democracy in the country. He said Tehrik was a democratic party and its every worker had a right to express his personal views unhesitatingly and freely. He told workers that after Karachi, Hyderabad was the next biggest city in Sind and Air Marshal (retd) Asghar Khan was taking keen interest in the organisational matters of the Tehrik in this historic city. He lauded the efforts of Mr Farooqul Hasan Jilani, under whose leadership, the Tehrik had made much progress in Hyderabad. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 8 Oct 82 p 7]

RAISE IN TUITION CRITICIZED--The President and other officebearers and local leaders of the National Students Federation have criticised the Federal Government decision to raise the tuition fees of foreign students studying in Pakistan. They said this was a "crude way to shut out the doors of education on foreign students in Pakistan," a Press-release said. Stating that the tuition fee for the honours courses has been increased from Rs 300 to Rs 28000/- per annum, for master courses from Rs. 300 to Rs. 30,000 per annum, and for medical and engineering from Rs.250/- to Rs. 38,000 they said. The majority of the foreign students belong to the poor and middle-income families of the Third World and may have to discontinue their studies here. They demanded withdrawal of the decision. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 8 Oct 82 p 10]

RELEASE IN BHOPALI CASE--Dr Hassan Zafar Arif, Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of Karachi, was released by the Crimes Branch in the early hours of Thursday. He was detained on Wednesday for questioning in connection with the Bhopali murder case. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 8 Oct 82 p 10]

RESEARCH WORK FOR QUAID--London, Oct 7--We should at least endeavour to write a biography of the Father of the Nation, which should not be based "on predetermined or preconceived ideas," said Prof Sharif Al-Mujahid, Director, Quaid-i-Azam Academy, Karachi, addressing a well attended meeting at the London Centre for Pakistan Studies, last evening. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr Outubuddin Aziz, Minister (Information) Pakistan Embassy in London, said that a well known

film company of Britain is engaged with the making of a documentary on the life and work (Pakistan) of the Quaid, which, Mr Aziz said, would be ready for exhibition, by the middle of the next year. Earlier, Mr Jalaluddin Ahmed, Director London Centre for Pakistan Studies, said that the centre has set up a book printing publishing company which would bring out books on Pakistan and on Islam on nonprofit basis. He also said that soon his centre would be making available books published in Pakistan for the readers here at nominal cost. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 80 Oct 82 p 18]

TAHRIK-E ISTIQLAL LEADER'S COMMENTS--Mr Mushir Ahmad Pesh Inam, general secretary of the defunct Tahrik-e Istiqlal party, said that his party has formed a three-member committee headed by Mr J A Rahim to review the party's charter. He will be one of the two remaining members, while the third will be Malik Hamid Sarfaraz, leader of the Punjab branch of Tahrik-e Istiqlal. Speaking to correspondents in his office, he said that restrictions on the movement of political leaders from one province to the other and their arrest are unwarranted. Answering various questions, Mushir Ahmad Pesh Inam said that his party is strongly opposed to subversive activities and seeks to improve conditions by constitutional means. He said that his party believes that the only way to rid the country of the political crisis it faces is to hold general elections, which can help strengthen the integrity and stability of the country. He opposed giving permanent status to the MRD (Movement for the Restoration of Democracy) or appointing a permanent president and other members, and said that this was not necessary. He added that there is no dispute over the leadership of the MRD--we accept the present arrangement of nominations by the parties comprising MRD on a monthly basis, and we consider this a correct procedure. Mr Mushir Ahmad Pesh Inam is leaving for Cleveland (USA) tomorrow morning. He said he is suffering from a heart ailment and will undergo a medical check-up. He will then proceed to Montreal (Canada) to participate in an international law conference. [Text] [Karachi JASARAI in Urdu 27 Aug 82 p 10] 9315

HOLDING ROUND TABLE URGED--Lahore, Sept 27: The Secretary General of the defunct Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan, Maulana Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi has reiterated that President Gen Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq should convene a meeting of heads of all political parties in the country to find a solution to the problems facing the nation. In a statement here on Sunday he said the JUP would invite leaders of all political parties which took part in the 1970 general elections without any discrimination, he pointed out. Maulana Niazi said the agenda of the RTC comprised two points only, i.e., restoration of 1973 Constitution and holding of general elections under this Constitution.--PPI [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 28 Sep 82 p 8]

PLEA FOR MRS BHUTTO--Mr Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, a former Federal Minister, has expressed grave concern over the delay in the grant of permission to Mrs Nusrat Bhutto for treatment abroad. In a statement here last night he said that the delay can have grave consequences. Mrs Bhutto is an honoured citizen of Pakistan, head of a leading political party, and former First Lady of Pakistan, he added. Mr Pirzada said, her health is in such a state that she needs treatment abroad immediately. He urged the Government that she may be permitted to go abroad for treatment immediately.--PPI. [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 28 Sep 82 p 12]

ADULATION OF MARCOS SATIRIZED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 24 Sep 82 pp 10, 11

[Article by Tente U. Quintero: "Marcos, Romualdez, We Love You?"]

[Text] Being a Leyteno...being from the so-called "Imelda Country" (I don't know who really started calling our area such, I'd like to point out a lot of structures and streets (and organizations, too!) named after famous personalities from Tacloban City, from Leyte.

First and foremost, Supreme Court Justice Norberto Romualdez, Sr. really gave Leyte such an honor, and we in turn named a major street in Tacloban in his honor--

1. Justice Romualdez Street formerly Gran Capitan Street.

The local chapter of the Knights of Columbus, taking Senor Nonoy Romualdez as an inspiration, decided to call their chapter--

2. Justice Romualdez K of C. Council of Tacloban.

After the death of Speaker Daniel B. Romualdez, Leytenos named several structures in his honor, namely--

3. D.Z. Romualdez Airport in Tacloban City.
4. D. Z. Romualdez Memorial Hospital.
5. D. Z. Romualdez School of Nursing.

With the emerging of Fabulous Imelda, Leytenos then focused on her family and named the following:

6. Don Vicente Orestes Romualdez College of Law Building Divine Word University, Tacloban City.
7. Don Vicente Orestes Romualdez Electric Cooperative.
8. Don Vicente Romualdez Building at the Divine Word University.

9. Dona Remedios Trinidad Romualdez Maternity Hospital.

10. Dona Remedios Trinidad Romualdez School of Medicine.

11. Dona Remedios Trinidad Romualdez Amphitheater.

After the parents, kinsa pa man ang musunod...kinsa pa man kong dili ang among pinangga...and the Leytenos named the following in her honor:

12. Imelda Avenue, formerly Veteranos Street.

13. Imelda Village, near the Government Centre, N.

14. Imelda Hall at the Divine Word University.

15. Imelda Park (I wouldn't really know if this is the same area of a separate one, as the MacArthur Park Liberation Landing Area.)

They even named a highway Hulyo Dos Highway (Imelda's Birthday).

And, of course, in honor of the Number One Citizen, everyone has heard of the former San Juanico Bridge, now renamed.

16. The Marcos Bridge, connecting Leyte and Samar.

CSO: 4200/43

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON MARCOS VISIT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Oct 82 p 4

[From the "Over a Cup of Coffee" column by Teodoro F. Valencia: "Some Americans Still Treat Us as Colony"]

[Text]

WHAT did President Marcos really accomplish in his state visit to the United States? He impressed the American people that the Filipinos do not wish to accept more of American preachings on democracy, human rights or on how to run our own lives. He told them very gently, and sometimes not too gently, to look at their own backyards instead of playing high and mighty to the rest of Asia and the Third World. He told them that the patronizing attitude is not a winning one. Some American officials got the message. Some newspapers, too.



Let us not kid ourselves that things will automatically be better because President Reagan understands our feelings and is prepared to deal with us as an equal and a friend. There will be voices in America that will insist on treating us as a colony. One voice has already come out clear — that of former Ambassador William O. Sullivan. Sullivan, in his own peculiar way of saying things, suggests that we be pressured to fall into line, to re-install American-style democracy, or else! Fortunately, Sullivan is a voice nobody listens to in America. Not after his failures in Laos, Iran and Vietnam.

One thing President Marcos accomplished was the establishment of rapport with the US press and a direct line to the American people via television and radio. He stopped playing punching bag to the so-called deans of the US press who inflicted their biases on him and the Filipinos. He punched right back. They loved him for that. He pointed out American mistakes in dealing with Asia and suggested that Asia could be lost to America if this continues.

President Marcos never denied our economic situation but he told the Americans that in many ways we're better because we did it our way, not the American way. He told them we are not desperate — we are self-reliant and working hard to solve our problems. He told them that America is only one of the solutions to our problems because we have many.

The President stopped the old American game of oversimplification and gratuitous conclusions. The American press used to tell the American people that we're going the way of Iran. Now, they know better. The US press thought Mr. Marcos was a pushover who would take abuse and surrender if abused. He served notice he was going to fight back and hurt them if they did not stop.

The President was lucky, very, very lucky. Things worked out for him in the state visit the way the weather cleared up half an hour before he landed at the Manila International Airport. He arrived in Washington when there was a news vacuum. He ended up in the front pages with pictures and huge stories. Had he arrived two days later after the Lebanese massacre, he would have been lucky to end in Page 11. He made quick decisions that paid off, spur of the moment ideas. The Marcos luck was there all the way. He never even coughed. His stamina held up to stop all talk that he is dying or dead. He was so surprised himself. He could not believe how he was able to go on and on and on without cancelling a single engagement.

It was not all luck. However, Ambassador Kokoy Romualdez, by now the President's trusted adviser on state visits, came to help. Many did not understand how it all worked out - the Filipino *barangay* is always a mystery even to Filipinos. The American press kept saying it was a most expensive, luxurious visit, but that's because Kokoy insisted on doing it ourselves, our way, with Filipinos working at the press relations and information job. We did not hire an expensive American public relations outfit that would have cost much more. Many Americans hated the way we proved we know what we are doing - most other world leaders on state visit in America were advised by American press relations men.

Filipino "rebel" leaders in the United States could not believe it - they had expected a hostile American press. Only one columnist was persistent in hitting at the President and the First Lady, but he was way off the mark - Jack Anderson, the syndicated columnist. Most of the American papers were fair. They asked questions and printed the answers. That never before happened - the old deal was ask questions and provide your own dirty answers. Mr. Marcos charmed them with his humility, and the "rebels" knew it. For them, the Marcos visit was the last "turnall". The visit proved all their boasts wrong. The President did that by just appearing before the Americans for what he is and by seeking dialogues where before there was only misunderstanding, misconception and the yawning communications gap.

I had four talks with Filipino rebel leaders in America of the moderate views, the communist-inclined, the socialists, the conservatives and the wishful thinking variety. I talked to Ninoy Aquino twice for hours and hours, to Heleno Alvarado and his wife Cecilia, to Hapasa Army lead-

er Raulo Lucman and Princess Tarnata of Sulu, to blind communists who threatened and swore at us. I had lunch and breakfast with them. Except for the blinded young men who only talked but never listened, most of the intelligent "rebels" knew that President Marcos is still their best bet. That under another leader, they would have fared in a worst way. They admit the change of wind in Washington.

Filipino exiles and rebels in the US gave the best they could muster to prove to the American people that Filipinos in America hated President Marcos. They shouted every invective they could think of. They ended up proving they were so small a minority among Filipinos in America, and the major American papers pointed that obvious thing out. Thousands of Filipinos defied the opposition abuses by walking through their pickets to cheer and applaud President Marcos.

Some rabid rebels and their American newsmen friends said it out loud that those who demonstrated for President Marcos were paid or bribed in. That's a lie. There's not that much money in the national treasury to do such a thing. Most of those Filipinos in America paid their way to those banquets, and they spent money, good money, to get a glimpse of President Marcos. They went home convinced that they were fed lies by the so-called rebels. If that visit did not dent American prejudices at all, it was still worth it because the majority of Filipinos who had never visited the Philippines since going to America found out the truth about their country.

All those accomplishments listed down by the Marcos press officers might not happen at all when they're brought to the US-RP bargaining table. The US Congress might not stop the all-American game of playing God to the human race. Still, the visit was worth its weight in dollars. President Marcos achieved respect for his forthright statement of the ASEAN and Philippine views in a hostile or blinded America. In a way, he told the Americans that we're willing to work with them if they work with us - and there is no other way. The days of American imperialism are over. They can start being friends with eyes open or go on their losing way of playing it blind in a wide-awake Asia and the Far East.

We went. We fought. We won some, lost some. We're happy we did what we did. The President does not need lackeys to know he succeeded. He knew he was heard - that in itself was the ingredient of success. Things will be different from here on.

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES MARTIAL LAW'S EFFECT ON PRESS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 28 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Danny M. Gonzales]

[Text] I was reading last Sunday two columnists of BULLETIN TODAY, and I couldn't help giving credit to martial rule for the imaginative writings of Nines Cacho Olivares and Arlene Babst. Yes, two write-ups that otherwise would not have been possible had there been no martial law, the effects of which are still very much around.

The Target

It was obvious that the target was President Marcos. However, the two ladies were either too timid or simply trying to be artistic in the delivery of their messages. Nines talked of God and His apostles out on a trip. Arlene was a little direct in her assertion that what matters is not what one says but what one does. But the two columnists' presentations were done in a roundabout way through insinuations that some military people, assigned to assess their write ups, would not even understand.

Women's Style?

However, in order not to accuse both writers of lack of courage, I love to think that what they did was simply write their pieces in the style that only women are capable of presenting. And coming from women, the "attack" was more subtle and, therefore, effective--especially to intellectuals, including the President.

Rare

Although alone while reading their write-ups, I couldn't help but give the two ladies my applause. What they did was a rare type of writing in Metro Manila papers. Even Hans Menzi himself, their publisher, would find himself amused by the brickbats thrown by her columnists at his own boss.

More of It

I can only hope that the likes of Olivares and Babst would go on writing the same pieces they for last Sunday's issue of BULLETIN TODAY. Perhaps, they will be able to contribute their share in retrieving the lost faith and confidence of the people in the media. Yes, more of it. But how long will they be able to do it?

A Good Beginning

At any rate, what the two ladies are doing is a good beginning. Keep it up, ladies? It's a question of practice. Who knows, your publisher will get used to it and allow you to go on without being given a Magsanoc treatment.

Fear Still There

However, the write-ups were still carefully couched in a language that would not hasten a phone call being made from Malacanang. While I put the blame on women's style of writing, I would still say that somehow the martial law regime had an influence on their write-ups. Add to it the fact that Metro Manila is still crawling with secret marshals, you can't blame Olivares and Babst for talking about God or for referring to other people--when whom they actually meant was President Marcos.

CSO: 4200/43

COLUMNIST CALLS FOR OPPOSITION UNITY

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 16 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Danny M. Gonzales]

[Text] For quite a time now, the Philippine opposition political groups have been divided. And in their bid to get united, several realignments took place. And a lot of name changing the PDP-LABAN combine, the Social Democratic Party, the UNDO, the Liberal Party, and a few other insignificant groups. Of course of the latter, there are some that are powerful political blocks in their respective region, but not on a national level.

Major Groups

Thus, the four I've mentioned are now considered the major opposition groups in the country. The PDP-LABAN is a combination of two big forces and is headed by the very respected former Senator Lorenzo M. Tanada. The Social Democratic Party is headed by our very own fellow Cebuano, Andy Corominas. And the party counts with well-known politicians like Reuben Canoy and Francisco "Kit" Tatad. The third one, the UNDO is headed by Doy Laurel. Of course, the latest to emerge is the Liberal Party which is headed by former Senator Jovito Salonga.

Fewer Number

You will note that the opposition groupings are now fewer in numbers. So, there's a likelihood that unity can be achieved if their leaders are sincere about it and try hard enough to forge a unity agreement--not necessarily a merger. A coalition will do.

Now

Of course, now is the time for the opposition to unite. Not when election time is nearing. For the opposition has a lot of fence-mending to do. And after this task, they will have to map out better strategies to defend itself against the onslaught of the administration forces backed up with abundant resources--to say nothing of the built-in power an administration party usually enjoys.

Efforts Must Be Made

Thus, efforts must now be made by some of the opposition leaders to bring about this unity. One or two of the leaders who count must take the move. The lessons of the past years had shown that the Philippine opposition cannot go on being disunited. The various opposition groups--to be repetitious about it--must unite. It was a long, long time ago that someone said: "In union there is strength." So, no matter how difficult the task is the opposition must try. And try hard enough so that it will succeed.

CSO: 4200/43

OPPOSITION PRAYER RALLY IN MANILA

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Manila--A big turn out of opposition elements converged Sept. 14 at Plaza Roma fronting the Manila Cathedral for a national day of prayer rally and wished President Marcos longer life to enable him to restore to the people their "sovereignty, freedom and dignity" which he reportedly "took away from them."

Leaders of political opposition, labor youth, women and religious groups took turns in lambasting Mr Marcos for "subverting" the democratic process and instituting repression and oppression to perpetuate himself in power. The rally was held under the auspices of ACTION (Alliance of Citizens Toward Independence, Oneness and Nationalism).

Former Senator Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), set the tone of the prayer rally held just a stone's throw from the residence of the governor of Metro Manila and a few hours before Mr Marcos and his entourage departed for a state visit to the United States.

"Let us pray so that Mr Marcos will come back--if only to make an accounting of his trip and to face the judgment of our people," Laurel said. "Let us pray that he does not tie us down to any onerous and one-sided agreement, that he does not add more to the burdens of our suffering people."

"Let us pray that he does not fade away yet--without first restoring what he took away from us--the sovereignty, freedom and dignity of our people," the UNIDO president added. "And pray that he does not bequeath to us a legacy of repression, oppression, confrontation, bloodshed and chaos."

Invoking the aid and guidance of God, Laurel said:

"On this day, let us pray to God Almighty, whose Unseen Hand guides the destinies of men and nations, to help us during these very dark and difficult times."

"Let us pray so that the questions which Mr Marcos refuses to answer may be answered:

"1. If this is only a 'friendly visit' or a 'social call' on Mr Reagan, why is Mr Marcos bringing so many people with him? There are reports that he is bringing at least 1,000 security men, at least 500 media and PR people; that he is bringing his entire family, almost his entire Cabinet, not to mention all the blue ladies and the blue boys who are tagging along. The number may exceed 3,000!

"How many are really going with him, why do they have to go with him, and how much is this going to cost our people?

"Can our people afford the cost of such a trip? There are reports also that at least US \$20M has been set aside by the CB for this trip. How much of the people's money will be spent?

"2. What is the real purpose of the trip? Is it merely a social call? A visit to an old friend--to find out how well Mr Reagan wears his jodpurs? Or is Mr Marcos going to commit us to serious security, economic and trade arrangements without knowledge of our people?

"According to some members of his own Cabinet, he has plans to take up important security, economic and trade issues with Mr Reagan. Why does he deny this? Why does he not tell us the truth?

"3. And why is he going now? Why at this time when the national security, according to him, is being threatened with planned 'bombings,' 'assassinations,' 'arson' and 'other terroristic acts'?

"4. Finally, is he leaving a set of instructions again similar to the one he entrusted to Gen. Ver when he left for Saudi Arabia? If so, why is he keeping such instructions 'secret' when it concerns the fate of our people?"

CSO: 4200/43

PHILIPPINES

PRESS FREEDOM MOVEMENT GAINS ADHERENTS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Seven new members, including a former congressman, have been added to the official roster of the Concerned Filipinos for Press Freedom (CFPF), Cebu Chapter, bringing the organization's total membership to 66.

This was announced yesterday by columnist Danny M. Gonzales, president and founder of the local chapter which, like the national organization is dedicated to press freedom and the protection of human rights.

The new members include Ex-Congressman Antonio V. Cuenco who during the CFPF board of directors meeting held at Master Key of Hotel de Mercedes, declared that he had long wanted to join the organization. The other new members are: lawyer Artemio Adaza, president of the Young Lawyers Association of Cebu; Olie Cenabre, an insurance underwriter; Jimmy Bacaltos, a local GSIS official; Sonia Santos, an executive, secretary of a collection agency; Pepe Sabalones, a furniture factory owner; and Sammy Samodal, a printer.

CSO: 4220/43

COLUMNIST ATTACKS LAND REFORM ABUSES

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 16 Sep 82 p 9

[Article by Eddie R. Candionco: "Divine Right to Property Must Be Respected; Land Reform Is Being Abused by Pseudo Tenant Farmers"]

[Text] President Marcos promulgated the land reform program in 1972, just after declaring martial law in this country to give land to the landless. It was a coup de grace for the tenant farmers. However, many abused the land reform program with the cooperation of government people, while others make it a business. Other enterprising pseudo tenant sell the land they acquired thru land reform as quickly as they possess them. And this is being done by having it converted with the cooperation of the agencies concerned at the expense of the landowners. Then, those pseudo tenants move again to a vacant lot and have it planted with corn after which they apply for land reform.

In our study of the land reform program, we have discovered that tenant farmers are employing workers to till the land instead of the tenant farmer doing the work himself. This is because they are moneyed tenant farmers. Others allow businessmen to use the tenanted land gained thru land reform with a power of attorney.

In general, the land reform program has been stood on its head by pseudo and enterprising tenants. The situation needs study and review by government especially by the Ministry of Agrarian Reforms. Perhaps the Batasang Pambansa should amend the presidential decree that only land which can make the cost of farming productive and profitable can be subject to land reform. Why should a land whose taxes is P6,000 annually with a production of P2,000 be transferred to the tenant? Or a land situated in a highly urbanized community be included in land reform? This is retrogressive thinking on the part of government unless some handsome considerations are involved. The tenant in this case would rather sell the land since he will realize a windfall. So much for the divine right to property.

The full dimensions of the land reform program should be looked into by the ministries and agencies concerned including the Batasang Pambansa. And the office of Presidential Studies and Special Projects should make the necessary recommendations to the President on the situation so as to check on who are the true tenant farmers and the enterprising pseudo tenant farmers. This is the challenge to the President and the members of the Batasang Pambansa.

Thought of the Day

"Confess your faults one to another and pray one for another, that ye may be healed. The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."

James 5:16

God does heal. He does it in two ways, through science and through faith.

In healing, repentance and confession is important, for much mental illness results from buried guilt and grabbing something which you do not own (like grabbing land wherein out of the goodness of the landowner you want to get it without a single centavo). Confession and repentance clean the mind and soul, thus stopping the passing on of the mental disease and thoughts to your body and to your children. Effectual prayer is very powerful.

The essence of the technique is confess your faults, pray with kindred spirits ever separated by distance and enthusiastically believe.

CS0: 4200/43

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Oct 82 p 10

[From the "Standpoint" column by Rodolfo Romero: "4% Unemployment Rate?"]

[Text]

IN THE course of his recent two-week visit to the US, parts of which I was fortunate to be able to observe at first hand, President Marcos had to field questions about the performance and state of the Philippine economy and the economic policies of the Philippine government. On the whole the Chief Executive fielded the questions very well. However, I am very unhappy with his answer to one of the questions related to the rate of unemployment in this country.

The President said that the economic policies of the Philippine government had succeeded in progressively reducing the national unemployment rate. That rate now stood at 4 percent, he said. In terms of unemployment the Philippines was doing better than the US, whose unemployment rate, according to the US Department of Labor, was edging toward the 10-percent mark.

Whoever made President Marcos believe that we currently have 4 percent unemployment did him and this country a great disservice. We cannot possibly have 4-percent unemployment. I am not a member of the staff of the National Census and Statistics Office, nor am I involved in the gathering and analysis of national labor statistics, but my training as an economist tells me that the trends in the factors that unpin on total employment - and therefore on its reciprocal, total unemployment - indicate we have more, indeed considerably more, than 4-percent unemployment.

...

THE most important of these factors, very clearly, is the current world recession and the

enormous downward pressure it has been exerting on our export-oriented industries, particularly our Big Three industries, namely, coconut products, sugar and copper. Anyone who maintains contact with Sugarlandia and Coconutlandia cannot seriously believe that the long regime of low sugar, copra and coconut oil prices have had only a slight effect on the operations of the industries that cater to the needs of the sugar and coconut industries and the several million people directly dependent on them for a living.

Other manufacturing industries generally have fared badly in the last few years under the combined impact of falling sales, rising interest rates and increasingly heavier debt service burdens. The Ministry of Labor and Employment has been fairly forthcoming with data on manufacturing-sector employment, partly to make a point to the newly militant labor groupings. If the large manufacturing industries have been taking a beating, how can small- and medium-scale industries have been faring?

Finally, there is that bane of the lives of economic planners, the demographic element known as the annual domestic increment to the labor force. Depending on the level at which demographers place the cutoff, easily 1,000,000-1,500,000 people from the bad old days of over 3-percent annual population growth rates are now joining the ranks of the employables every year. They have been largely absorbed by our economy? That is highly improbable.

...

IT IS NO secret that there has long been a dispute between the NCSO, which is headed by Dr. Tito A. Mijares, and those who believe that the methodology used by the NCSO in gathering employment data lends itself to major estimation errors. The critics, who are led by University of the Philippines economist Mahar Mangahas, point to sample questions such as "Have you been employed at any time during the last two months?" as being the sorts of questions that are conducive to the production of overestimates of employment and underestimates of unemployment. One does not need a doctorate in economics to be able to appreciate that a reduction of the sample-question period to, say, one month would normally produce a lower number of affirmative, i.e. favorable, responses. In my opinion President Marcos should step in and order the NCSO and the Mangahas group to resolve their differences quickly.

A final word, and it is by way of advice to President Marcos. I think, Sir, that you can afford to be undefensive when talking to foreigners about our unemployment rate in the near future. Under today's world economic conditions it is no great sin for a country such as ours to have an unemployment rate substantially higher than 4 percent. Even the mighty US has almost 10 percent of its labor force unemployed and Britain has a historic 13-percent unemployment figure. Besides, what matters most is whether your administration has been pursuing economic policies intended to maximize employment. I believe it has. There have been lapses, it is true, but on the whole I think your administration has an economic record that it needn't be ashamed of. So, Mr. President, the next time around you can tell our unemployment story as it really is, and you don't have to be defensive about it.

CSO: 4200/41

PRIESTS MARK BISHOP FOR LIQUIDATION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text]

CATBALOGAN, Western Samar, Oct. 6 - A group of rebel priests plan to eliminate Catarman Bishop Angel Hinobayan on suspicion of working for the government, documents seized by the military in a suspected dissident hideout revealed today.

In a briefing for Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, the regional military command said the same documents showed that certain convents were being used as fronts for teach-ins on communist doctrines by anti-government groups.

Military authorities declassified other documents seized in a raid last Sept. 1 on the Pope Paul VI Pastoral Center, more popularly known here as a social action center.

THE PAPERS reportedly listed the names of certain priests and nuns allegedly involved in anti-government activities and the magnitude of their operation.

Among those listed were Fr. Josefino Gonzales, executive secretary of the center; Fr. Edgar Dones, a certain Father Lucero;

Sister Thelma Lauron, all working under a certain Fr. Edgar Kangleon, Brig. Gen. Salvador Mison, Pascom commander, told Enrile that they have gathered information showing that Bible studies were being used in conducting teach-ins on the dissident movement and its aims.

THE CONTENTS of the documents were corroborated by two recruits of the social action center who were arrested during the raid, military authorities said.

Antonio Asistio, who has been in the underground movement since 1980 and one of those arrested, said there are now about 75 priests and nuns in the three Samar provinces working for the movement.

Asistio, a 24-year-old UP student who was recruited by the SAC in 1981, was interviewed by Enrile in the presence of newsmen who came here to cover the start of a counter-insurgency seminar for local officials.

Asistio said he was given a P200 monthly salary for his work as "project analyst."

ANOTHER recruit, Juanito Delamada, who was also arrested, said he was given the same amount as salary for liaison work.

Asistio said the SAC was getting financial support from various sources which he said he could not identify.

He said part of their work at the center was the reproduction of documents on communist teachings.

He said he was told by their recruiters that the "urgent task of the movement is to seize political power through violent means."

...

ENRILE said he was impressed by the way Asistio talked and reasoned in English and Filipino.

Asistio, a veterinary student, said he is the youngest in a family of three. His father died a long time ago and his mother was remarried to a farmer.

He said he was about to take his oath as a full-fledged member of the Communist Party of the Philippines when he was arrested.

He said Dr. Humberto dela Paz who was killed early this year was "part" of the movement.

He said about 5 percent of the students of the University of the Philippines (placed at about 30,000) are being used one way or another for the movement.

He said he was made to attend courses on various subjects on communism "with about three to seven different classmates for every session."

75 PRIESTS, NUNS WITH NPA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text]

CATBALOGAN, West-
ern Samar, Oct. 6 — De-
fense Minister Juan
Ponce Enrile was told
here today that no less
than 75 priests and nuns
in the three Samar pro-
vinces have joined or are
helping the dissidents in
the area.

A captured leader of the
Communist Party's legal
party group (LPG) —
Antonio Asistio — also
told the defense minister
of a plot to assassinate
Bishop Angel Hubayan of
the Catarman (Northern
Samar) diocese.

Asistio, a graduating
veterinary medicine stu-
dent of the University of
the Philippines in Dil-
iman, Quezon city, when
he joined the dissidents,

was one of two men nab-
bed by government troops
when they raided the
Pope Paul VI Pastoral
Center, more popularly
known as the Social Ac-
tion Center of Catbalo-
gan, last Sept. 1.

He was interviewed by
Enrile and media repre-
sentatives after the de-
fense minister had deliv-
ered a keynote address
at the opening of a three-
day seminar-workshop on
insurgency and counter-
insurgency.

Provincial governors of
the three Samar pro-
vinces, 142 town mayors,
three city mayors, and
hundreds of public school
teachers, are attending

the seminar workshop.

The interview with
Asistio and his
arrested companion —
Juanito Delamida —
followed a 45-minute
briefing given Enrile
by Brig. Gen. Salvador
Mison, commander of
the Eastern command
(Eascom) here; Col.
Hernani Figueroa,
Eascom intelligence
chief; and Col. E.
Padiernos, Eascom
chief of operations.

Enrile was told that
one document seized at
the pastoral center was
about an assassination
plot against Bishop
Hubayan.

Other documents
dealt on the new orga-
nizational set-up of the
CPP-NPA in Eastern
and Western Visayas,

and an order to field
and cadre commanders
to shift from armed to
parliamentary, legal,
or political struggle.

The documents also
told of the reassign-
ment of NPA comman-
ders to Panay island,
the Negros provinces,
and the Bicol area, and
their replacement with
new ones from Luzon.

In his keynote
address, Enrile said
the NPAs have killed
over five mayors and
several barangay offi-
cials who refused to
cooperate with them.

Their only fault, he
pointed out, was serv-
ing their constituents
and performing their
duties and refusing to
take the line of the CPP-
NPA.

MARXIST LINE DENIED BY BISHOP

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Oct 82 p 24

[Text]

Bishop La Verne D. Mercado, general secretary of the National Council of Churches in the Philippines, said yesterday that the World Council of Churches is "serving Jesus Christ, his church, and his people, and not Karl Marx."

He made this statement in response to the Reader's Digest article appearing in its October, 1982, issue entitled "Karl Marx or Jesus Christ?" which was referred to by Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in his recent briefing for members of the Defense Press Corps.

Mercado said that the WCC was primarily organized as "a fellowship of churches which confess the Lord Jesus Christ as God and Saviour according to the Scripture and therefore seek to fulfill together their common calling to the glory of one God, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit."

The program and activities of the WCC cover areas as evangelism, faith and order, Christian unity, and social responsibility. It has supported the churches' witness on human rights, justice, and peace.

It has never endorsed violence, Mercado said, and stressed the fact that the "WCC does not and cannot identify itself completely with any political movement, nor does it pass judgment on those victims of racism who are driven to violence as the only way left to them to redress grievances and so open the way for a new and more just social order."

Mercado further said that it is true that the council has a program to combat racism and has given grants to support organizations which align themselves with the victims of race administration or racial injustice.

TWENTY-SEVEN KILLED IN MINDINAO CLASHES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Oct 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] Twenty-seven persons, including 11 rebels, eight government soldiers, and five civilians, died in clashes in Gingoog and Surigao cities, and North Cotabato, it was reported yesterday.

In Kumalarang town, Cotabato, three cattle rustlers were killed by patrolling civilian volunteers.

Surigao City, Oct. 2--Eleven rebels and two soldiers were killed in clashes between the New People's Army and government troopers in Gingoog and Surigao cities last Wednesday.

A 15-man Constabulary patrol battled a 30-man NPA group in barrio Pigsaluan, Gingoog city, killing nine rebels, military reports said.

Some of the fatalities were identified as Jose Bulusan, Jr., Anatolio de los Reyes, Baby Asero de los Reyes, Irineo Asero, Pablo Pagara, Leopoldo Bulusan, Abraham Simon, and Antonio Asero.

Two women hostages were rescued by soldiers of the 436th PC command. Their names were withheld.

In Surigao city, an NPA group, led by Pepe Ticmon, alias Kumander Dante, clashed with military troopers. Ticmon and two soldiers were killed.

The slain soldiers were identified as M/Sgt. Winifredo Caramba and Seaman First Class Eustaquio Patagan, Jr.

Ticmon's seriously wounded aide, Sulpicio Sila, died at the Surigao del Norte Provincial Hospital this morning in what authorities believe to be a case of suicide. (CANJr.)

Cotabato City, Oct. 2--Six government troopers and three civilians were killed when ambushed by a group of 20 members of the New People's Army the other day in Barangay Juangan, Makilala, North Cotabato.

A military report received here today identified two of the slain soldiers as Sgt. Sangalang and Constable 2nd class Talatala.

The dead civilians were not identified.

The report said the soldiers had been invited to maintain peace and order during the barangay fiesta of Juangan. They were hitchhiking on a truck bound for the house of the barangay captain for dinner when they were ambushed.

All the six soldiers died on the spot. Their firearms and ammunition were taken by the rebels who escaped towards a nearby mountain.

The ambush was the second of its kind in two weeks in the province. Earlier seven PC men on a patrol were slain by NPA rebels in Arakan valley.

Meanwhile, 10 fatigue-wearing dissidents shot dead two Zamboanga del Sur integrated civilian home defense force members and wounded another recently in Barangay Bacay, Tuguran.

The latest police report identified the fatalities as Sergio Kho and Agapito Ucao and the wounded as Marlon Ayunta.

The report said the dissidents commandeered a truck owned and driven by Tukuran councilman Juan Lador.

When the vehicle stopped at a checkpoint manned by Ucao and Kho, a rebel shot down the two men.

In a related development, three cattle rustlers were slain in an encounter with patrolling civilian volunteers last Wednesday at Barangay Boyugan, Kumalarang. (Tony Rimando)

CSO: 4200/42

MASS GRAVE OF MISSING TROOPS FOUND

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 3 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] Government troopers have dug up decomposed bodies buried under wooden crosses in a remote barangay in Eastern Samar believed to be the remains of nine PC soldiers who have been missing since last Feb 9.

The isolated graveyard was unintentionally found by the troopers during an attack on a rebel training camp in sitio Retalbo, Giporlos, Eastern Samar, last Saturday.

The training camp was reportedly run by Fr. Nicanor Ruiz, a rebel priest.

Before reaching the camp, the troopers, led by 2nd Lts. Ricardo Juaton and Juan Torralba, were attacked by about 15 heavily armed men in barangay Macapagal.

A captured NPA commander, identified as Rodolfo Ogrimed, alias Commander Dolfo who led the soldiers to the training camp, was killed in the crossfire. The training camp, was located several kilometers from the PC detachment headquarters.

The attackers, believed to be NPA members training in the area, withdrew when government reinforcement arrived.

Fr. Ruiz and an aide, identified as Romy Baldemor, who were with the attackers, were believed wounded in the gunbattle.

The soldiers captured two of the attackers. They were later identified as Arturo Ogario and Eduardo Tankian.

It was during the search of the abandoned training camp that the soldiers discovered the graveyard near a hut presumed to have been used as "indoctrination room" by rebels in the area. Also found in the camp were a blackboard, subversive documents, instruction materials and assorted empty shells.

The missing nine PC soldiers disappeared last Feb. 9 while aboard a pumpboat cruising along the coastal waters between Salcedo and Giporlos. Their identities were not available. Fr. Ruiz, who has long been wanted, was tagged as behind the ambush of 2nd Lt. M. Regis last Feb. 28 and a group of soldiers led by Sgt. Demetrio Isla on Aug. 18.

CSO: 4220/41

PHILIPPINES

COLUMBAN'S GIVE PRIEST'S SIDE IN ARREST

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 3 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Columban Fathers yesterday said Fr. Brian Gore, a parish priest in Negros Occidental who had been arrested and charged with subversion, illegal possession of explosives and ammunition, could not have committed these acts.

In a statement, Rev. Paul Cooney, supervisor of Columban Fathers in Manila, said Fr. Gore "could be the last man to commit the offenses charged against him."

He said that Fr. Gore "has himself been the target of NPA propaganda because of his outspoken criticisms of their actions."

He said Fr. Gore is well known for his uncompromising preaching of justice and condemnation of wrong perpetrated "either by the military or NPA."

He said the Columban Fathers, of which Fr. Gore is a member, is a missionary group from many countries doing pastoral work in the country for more than 50 years.

He said they included priests from the United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand.

Cooney said Fr. Gore has worked zealously in the Bacolod Diocese for the past 13 years with Bishop Antonio Fortich and has only shown deep concern for the temporal as well as spiritual needs of his people.

He said Gore "never incited people to acts of violence, or associated with people who use violence as a solution to the problems of our day."

He said they hope that Gore will be cleared of all the charges labelled against him and be allowed to continue his work peacefully for the people of Oringao, his parish where he has "labored since 1978."

CSO: 4200/41

COMBAT FORCE INCREASED BY 12 BATTALIONS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Oct 82 p 6

[Text]

THE COUNTRY'S combat force increased yesterday by 12 more battalions with the completion of mobilization training for some 4,900 young new soldiers.

The new troopers were what remained of about 50,000 prospective soldiers who previously applied for enlistment in the armed forces.

They came from seven regional units of the army reserve command stationed in various parts of the country which conducted the screening.

ABOUT half of 2,429 of the successful trainees will converge today at Fort Bonifacio in Makati to demonstrate their newly-acquired military skills in a precedent-setting military review for Gen. Fabian C. Ver, armed forces chief of staff.

Most of the new troopers are aged 20.

They comprise the biggest batch of new troopers to be graduated.

Maj. Gen. Josephus Ramas, army commanding general, said the trainees will be useful and effective not only in times of emergency but

also in fostering better civilian-military relations during normal times.

...

APART from combat training, the new troopers were also trained in various agro-industrial skills which they can use when they are not in combat.

Brig. Gen. Edon T. Yap, army reserve command chief, said some of their vocational courses were hollow-block making, masonry, wood-working, carpentry, vermiculture, fishpond culture and livestock raising.

He said the trainees can also serve as instructors in barangays where they are to be deployed.

...

THE MILITARY review for Ver will be capped by the graduation rites where certificates will be distributed.

Graduates who excelled in their training will get special citations.

About 150 reserve officers who will serve as instructors for next batch of trainees will also be awarded graduation certificates.

CSO: 4200/41

MINDORO ARMS CACHE DISCOVERED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

GOVERNMENT troopers have discovered an armory in a remote village in Oriental Mindoro believed being used as a supply base of dissidents.

The arms storage was, however, unguarded when operatives from intelligence units swooped down Saturday on the area at sitio Tanac, barangay Lumang Bayan, San Teodoro, Oriental Mindoro.

An inventory showed that the armory was stocked with high-powered guns and bullets, including garand M1 and Soviet-made AK-47 rifles, 320 bullets for carbine, 28 long and 13 short magazines for AK-47 rifles, cleaning rods for guns, and four magazines for Thompson submachineguns.

The firearms and ammunition are enough to arm several liquidation squads and rebel bands on sabotage missions, the military said.

COMPOSITE teams from the 269th PC company, the National Bureau of Investigation, the local Civilian Home Defense Force and the Military Intelligence Group (MIG) were sent to the area following a tip that the village was frequented by

unidentified men to store firearms.

The raiders have so far failed to determine the maintainer of the place as it appeared abandoned during the raid.

Some of the guns found were similar to firearms recovered by government troopers in recent clashes with rebel bands in the region, bolstering a theory that the cleverly-hidden armory was being used as a supply base of dissidents.

GEN. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, ordered an immediate

individual verification of the guns to determine their sources after getting a report on the discovery.

Investigators started looking into the possibility that the firearms were to be used in the aborted plot of dissident elements to foment unrest in the country last month.

Meanwhile, the Philippine Marines seized assorted high-powered guns in a raid Thursday in a Basilan village.

The firearms, all unlicensed, consisted of carbine and M16 rifles and nine garands.

NATION FAVORS ASEAN COMMON MARKET

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Oct 82 p 10

[Text]

THE Philippines will press anew the adoption of its proposal for the creation of a common market by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in a two-day meeting of ASEAN agricultural ministers in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow.

Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco Jr. said yesterday the proposed common market forms part of ASEAN's plan to integrate the economies of the five nations comprising the association.

As envisioned, the common market will initially allow the free movement of agricultural products,

like fish and rice, and farming raw materials such as fertilizer, Tanco said.

THE common market, he explained, will benefit the ASEAN because duty-free movement of goods within the region will lower prices.

Moreover, Tanco said that the creation of the market will encourage cross-investments and joint ventures among the ASEAN countries.

For instance, some portions of Sabah are ideal for large-scale fishpond joint ventures that could produce the bulk of ASEAN's fish requirements, he said.

Tanco added that the meeting will also finalize the adoption of a common quarantine ring, or system, among the ASEAN countries.

The scheme, he explained, is designed to ease the regulations affecting the movement of animals and agricultural products particularly fruits within the region.

He also said that he will inform the other ASEAN agriculture ministers of Australia's decision to extend some \$20 million in grants to help ASEAN in its agricultural research efforts. (RP)

REF: 1201741

ENERGY PROJECTS GET WORLD BANK LOAN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 3 Oct 82 p 9

[Text]

THE World Bank the other day approved two loans worth \$73.5 million to finance geothermal and petroleum exploration projects here.

The two projects together with a coal exploration venture financed by the WB last June represent a significant broadening of bank lending for energy development in the Philippines, the World Bank said in a telexed message to the Central Bank.

...

THE geothermal exploration project, which got \$36 million from the WB, will be undertaken by the Philippine National Oil Co. (PNOC) to determine through exploratory drilling the commercial viability of geothermal prospects in Southern Luzon and Southern Negros.

The loan for petroleum exploration worth \$13.5 million will be used by the Bureau of Energy Development (BED) to finance aeromagnetic surveys, offshore seismic surveys and integrated geological studies in offshore Palawan.

Another loan for petroleum exploration worth \$24 million will be used by the PNOC to meet the foreign currency needs of onshore seismic studies and possible exploratory drilling in PNOC areas in Mindoro, Cotabato and Cebu.

The loans have maturities of 20 years including five years grace. The geothermal exploration loan has a variable interest rate while the petroleum loan will have an 11.6 percent yearly interest.

LSO: 4200/41

POLICIES BLAMED FOR PRICE HIKES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Oct 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Marcia C. Rodriguez]

(Ilat)

Concerned consumers protested yesterday the spiralling prices of goods, which they attributed to economic policies that are "geared towards ensuring profits for foreign companies."

Noted economists and lawyers took turns in denouncing government policies in the third general assembly of the Citizen's Alliance for Consumer Protection (CACP) at the Philippine Normal College auditorium.

Domingo Abadilla, president of the conservationist Earthman Society, charged that the prices of rice and other food crops have increased constantly because of the use of expensive foreign agricultural inputs for which the World Bank (WB) provides loans.

Abadilla said that the kind of farming being propagated is largely dependent on imported pesticides and chemicals that are not only costly but harmful to man and his environment.

The CACP noted that Organophosphorus, Heptachlor, Chlordane,

and Endrin, three chemicals popular among local farmers, have been found to cause birth defects.

Because of the extensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, toxic residues have been found in cereals, vegetables, fruits, and meat, the conference noted.

The CACP said the masses cannot afford the cost of locally available drugs. Compared to other Southeast Asian countries, the prices of drugs in the country remain the highest in Southeast Asia, it was pointed out.

Tranquilizers like Valium and Librium, the CACP said are 767 to 1,328 per cent costlier here than in England. Erythrocine, an antibiotic, sells at US \$3.34 per hundred in Malaysia, while it sells for US \$17.63 per hundred in the Philippines.

"Our laws are so lenient," the CACP said, "that a drug company is allowed to sell a drug that is not manufac-

tured here and to manipulate their prices."

It cited a study by the United Nations which showed that prices of medicine of multinational drug companies are higher than those of Filipino-owned firms like United Laboratories and Doctors' Pharmaceuticals.

Hilarion Henares Jr., former chairman of the National Economic Council, charged that the economy is "being sold down the river" to the International Monetary Fund and the WB.

The WB, he said, has granted a series of loans for projects like hydroelectric dams, highways, and irrigation systems.

However, he claimed, the WB imposes certain conditions on Philippine eco-

nomic policies and have restructured the finance and industrial sectors of the economy.

Alejandro Luchauco, an economist, rejected the claim oil-producing Arab countries are responsible for the constantly rising price of oil and all goods and services.

He said the economy is lagging because of powerful interests which are determined to bring the value of the peso down.

To save the economy, lawyer Teopisto Guingona, former Constitutional Convention delegate, saw the need to revise trade policies and to devise ways of generating savings. He noted that the budget may be pruned 10 to 30 per cent without sacrificing essential services.

NEW OIL PRICE POLICY PLANNED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Oct 82 p 12

[Text]

A new pricing policy on petroleum products now being drafted by the Cabinet is expected to be wrapped up before the year ends.

Raul Paredes, assistant secretary of energy and concurrently senior vice president of the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC), said that it is about time that prices of oil products are restructured owing to a number of difficulties facing the oil industry.

Paredes, however, said that no outright changes in prices are expected to be effected with the formulation of the policy which seeks to restructure various taxes being imposed on individual oil products.

According to him, the policy will still have to pass a number of legal processes and hearings before being implemented.

The Cabinet is evaluating the effects of

any price restructuring on petroleum products, particularly their impact on other commodities and services like rice, transportation fares and wages.

The review on prices of all petroleum products is the same request made by the World Bank to the Philippines in connection with the structural loan adjustment (SLA) program being afforded to the country.

The program, which consists of three loan packages divided equally at \$200 million, is being intended to serve primarily the energy and industrial sectors of the economy.

The first and second packages have already been earmarked mostly for the industrial sector while the third package is still being negotiated. Government sources said the third package will be used purely for the

energy sector and discussions are still going on as to what energy projects would be included for funding.

The structure of petroleum prices is also up for review since the country has experienced a "disturbed barrel" problem where oil refineries produce excess gasoline and little diesel.

The imbalance occurred after the government decided a few years ago to widen the price gap between diesel and gasoline products.

A big disparity in prices of the two resulted in a big demand for diesel and a marked decline consumption of gasoline.

Sensing the problem, the government is considering narrowing down the price gap between the two products to arrive at a balance in supply and demand.

CHICO DAM OPPOSITION STILL MOUNTING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Oct 82 p 32

[Article by Robert Domoguen]

[Text] Bontoc, Mt. Province--Implementation of the government's Chico River dam project in the North Luzon uplands will remain stuck as long as social aspects of the undertaking remain unresolved.

The snag also provides a lesson on what happens when policy-makers in a faraway city unilaterally decide on an undertaking that would cause socioeconomic upheaval in localities affected by the project.

This is the conclusion of an on-the-spot study conducted by the Southeast Asia Research Council for Agriculture (SEARCA) which is based in Los Banos, Laguna.

The project hit a standstill when mass action undertaken by hill tribes successfully stopped construction activities. The tribesmen view the project as a threat to their livelihood, their way of life, and their ancestral grounds.

Action of the hill tribes drew worldwide attention, explaining entry of SEARCA into the controversy. The SEARCA participation is by way of exercising "good offices" and in relation to its role as a motivator of agricultural development in Southeast Asia.

Headed by Dr. Cipriano Consolacion of the Regional Training Center for Rural Development at Mountain State Agricultural College, the SEARCA study team interviewed tribal people directly affected by the project.

The project calls for the building of three dams (with financial assistance from the World Bank) along the Chico River as a source of electricity and water supply for irrigation systems.

As planned, two of the dams will be located in the jurisdiction of Bontoc and Nalanga towns in Mt. Province and the third in Kalinga-Apayao province, affecting residents of Tinglayan, Lubuagan and Tabuk municipalities.

From its interview with the villagers, the SEARCA study team reported that there is universal hostility to the undertaking because they believe "it would destroy them."

Interviews found that the villagers were not consulted beforehand on the project. This is widely resented by them since they perceive the project would erase them as an ethnic entity.

In assessing the tribes' opposition, the team deemed it unfortunate that project implementors failed to involve the local people during the planning stage of the project.

The village people want to participate in development of their villages and are keenly perceptive of efforts or activities which they feel constitute a threat to their livelihoods and way of life, said the team.

The villagers have some demands on the relocation part of the project (whole villages are to be moved to new sites to give way to the construction). These include:

- Crops and properties should be assessed accurately and paid for promptly.
- A survey of families affected by the project should be conducted to determine exactly value of crops and properties to be lost to the project.
- Families of those to be relocated should be consulted individually on relocation terms and conditions.
- Development of relocation sites should be done before, during, and after relocation with assurance that livelihoods of those to be relocated are not interrupted or prejudiced.
- Indigenous culture of the people affected should be taken carefully into consideration by the project implementors.

CSO: 4200/42

SOLAR POWER PLANT PROJECT TO BEGIN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by F. T. Flores]

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany and the Philippines will start constructing next month the country's first pilot solar power plant, said to be the biggest in the world, in barangay Pulang Sampaloc, Dona Trinidad, Bulacan. The project will cost \$12.3 million.

Kainer Schmeer, a German consultant working for the German agency for technical cooperation, said the solar power plant will start operating in January.

The plant will provide lighting for some 50 households in the village which has a population of around 300.

The project also calls for installing a solar-powered communal TV set, a refrigerator for the village's medicine supply, a deep-well pump for drinking water, and an irrigation pump.

Solar-powered communication equipment will also be installed to link the village to other towns in Bulacan.

Of the total project cost of \$12.3 million, the German government will contribute \$10.55 million; the nonconventional resources division of the Bureau of Energy, \$1.44 million; and the Philippine National Oil Co. (PNOC) \$351,000.

Solar experts chose the village as the project site because solar radiation in the area is favorable. It has never had conventional electric power.

The experts said they adapted the photovoltaic power method because of its lower cost, higher efficiency, greater flexibility, and lesser maintenance requirements.

END 4200144

BRIEFS

LEYTE OPPOSITION ATTACKED--Tacloban City, Oct 2--The local press and radio club deplored today the actuation of some Leyte politicians belonging to the opposition for their cynical attitude in refusing to recognize the accomplishment of the provincial leadership. Ms. Lulu Brillo Palencia, president of the Tacloban News Media association, is urging opposition leaders to act like true statesmen by giving recognition to the good work being done by the administration and at the same time to criticize it on issues which affect public interest. "It is unfortunate that at a time when the opposition is seeking the support of the press and the people, its credibility becomes in doubt when it keeps on criticizing administration officials for what they are doing to promote the socio-economic progress of Leyte," Palencia said. The lady press club president who is one of the top critics of the administration, aired his appeal to the opposition camp for sobriety by casting aside politics for the moment, and unite in bringing a better life for the people. She assured the opposition the local media will give its fullest support to them in their fight against corruption and ineptness in public office. (Romy Movida) [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Oct 82 p 40]

RAMOS ACTS ON POLICE DISCIPLINE--Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, chief of the Constabulary and director-general of the Integrated National Police, ordered regional commanders yesterday to make full use of their disciplinary powers to restore discipline in the police force. Col. Luis San Andres, PC spokesman, said the PC-INP chief's action was spurred by reports that policemen have their finger in every conceivable racket ranging from large-scale protection of illegal activities to petty crime. San Andres said Ramos had ordered all PC-INP regional commanders to stamp out police misbehavior. The regional and lower level commanders were directed to use their disciplinary powers, including summary dismissal under Presidential Decree No. 1707 issued by the President in August, 1980. PD 1707, San Andres said, empowers the regional commander, the director of the Metropolitan Police Force, and the INP director-general, to immediately remove or dismiss from the service any erring INP member without the necessity of a formal investigation. The decree empowers all INP commanders from the lowest to the highest, to confine any INP member charged with serious offenses, in their respective stations. Ramos also directed all INP commanders on all level to conduct regular weekly troop information and education talks with their men to motivate them properly. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Oct 82 p 1]

UNDER INVESTMENT--Acting Immigration Commissioner Victor Nituda said today that the government policy which grants permanent residence to Chinese aliens who bring in investments of at least \$100,000. He said the policy is to help Nubla, president of the federation of Chinese Chambers of Commerce, who inquired on the status of the decree granting Chinese aliens permanent residence. Nubla said the chamber had received inquiries from prospective Chinese investors overseas about the status of the policy. Nituda said, "There is a Presidential decree, which provides Chinese aliens who invest \$100,000 worth of investments in economically depressed areas of the country, permanent residence in the country." Under Presidential Decree No. 100,000, an alien should prove that he has remitted in acceptable form, an amount of not less than \$200,000 for the purpose of direct investment in an economically depressed area to which he is assigned," to the President. (Text) [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English]

COMBINED SECURITY SOURCES REPORTED

Security in North Tightened

THE ISLAND, Colombo, 24 Sep 52 p 1

Security in North Tightened: "Plot To Kill Two Tamil Politicos and Sabotage Presidential Election"

The Sri Lanka authorities have received information of a plot by a Northern terrorist group now in Madras to assassinate two top politicians in the North with the intention of sabotaging the Presidential election.

Informed sources said that following this information being conveyed to the Sri Lanka authorities, these two politicians are being provided with special police protection.

The information about the assassination plot had come to light because of the bitter rivalry prevailing between two terrorist groups which had sought refuge in India, sources said.

"The Island" understands that the group opposed to the other which had planned the assassination had informed a prominent politician of the Tamil Nadu Government of the assassination

plot.

One of the Sri Lankan politicians marked to be killed is a close friend of the Tamil Nadu politician, according to our sources. This Tamil Nadu politician, fearing the life of his friend, had informed the Sri Lanka authorities of this plot, sources said.

The terrorists had also planned to kill a top Government Official in the North, in case their plot to kill the two politicians failed, our sources said.

Following the information of these plots being conveyed to the Sri Lankan authorities, security in the North had been further strengthened "The Island" understands.

REPUBLICAN CONCERNED ABOUT HOME GUARDS

(Times) 22/12/1978 in English 29 Dec 82 p 7

(category: "Internal Security")

(Text: 'People to be protected by the people' sounds a very down-to-earth and a logical theme. That is in fact the basic idea behind the new Internal Security Regiments that are being established throughout the country. The first one was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in Colombo Central last Sunday.

According to the Premier, one objective of the new organisation is to prevent innocent people being harassed on the pretext of enforcing laws. As an example he cited the misuse and abuse of power by various officials during the previous regime. They were acting under the prerogatives of emergency laws.

He also referred to a large number of complaints made against the law enforcers who were working for their personal benefit misusing the provisions of the Public Order Act. This was possible because there was no preventive mechanism. Now there is hope that the new organisation would fill in the void.

The speaker said that this new voluntary organisation cannot really provide a complete answer for anti-social ills that the country has experienced before. He said that the people who will be chosen to man these 'regiments' should be of the highest standards.

He said the organisation should be totally free of sectarian and partisan involvement. Since all they must be a dedicated lot having a genuine and altruistic, selfless attitude towards the community. They must not have any selfish motives in joining in to run the organisation.

He said the idea was that these so-called home guards are selected for special training. If properly trained, they could turn out to be a potentially dangerous discipline in the community at large. The country has already witnessed the unfortunate incidents that followed the establishment of peoples' committees a few years ago.

He said the organisation should also not try to duplicate or usurp the duties and responsibilities of the law enforcers. They must instead try to help the official maintain law and order. The need for these regiments was justified.

... during the days of national unrest. The government and the opposition agreed on their importance during the amity talks a few months ago.

Now that the country is facing an election the need for vigilance and maintenance of law and order have become crucial.

Volunteers like the Internal Security Regiments could provide an invaluable service in reducing tension. For that they must not take sides. They should be on the side of the people. Whether they belong to red, green, yellow, blue or purple political faction is not relevant. Their safety and a trouble-free community is more important.

END: 420013h

EDITORIAL COMMENT: OWNERS OF HOME GUARD

Colombo Daily News in English 23 Sep 82 p 8

Vol 100 Part 1 "Home Guard"

[1982]

The scheme to establish detachments of home guards, at electoral or district level, is intrinsically sound. It is, presumably, intended as an auxiliary to the law-keeping agencies of the country. Plainly, Sri Lanka's police services are often undermanned; reservists are seldom available at full strength.

The same can be said of the armed services. In any event, Sri Lanka being a democracy, the armed services are not part of the normal civilian peace-keeping force. Of course, it is not always appreciated that under our law a duty rests with every citizen to assist law enforcement officers in the exercise of their duties.

A "home guard" will thus be a band, or unit, of persons invited to serve the land by protecting the lives and property of the nation. Thus, their purpose is intrinsically legitimate. Thus, again, if properly managed and deployed, they could serve a great cause.

But in Third World countries, it is always possible to have too much of a good thing — or, to be more precise, it is always possible to misuse any social instrument, however excellent.

That is the danger that the government must have in mind from first to last. No home guard must act, or appear to act, as an agency of law itself. It must be a disciplined force, accountable to the authority of law like the police.

It must bear no suggestion of playing tribal loyalties into tribalism. We have already seen too many things in some offices trying to and to power the unaffiliated.

That we repeat, has occurred in the very heart of the city. What is worse, some of these

semi-literate bullies have got away with it through personal patronage. Before July 1977, some of these very self-styled heroes included among their ranks men who had made the most obscene attacks on President Jayewardene.

Today, they have changed their war paints and feathers. But somehow they still thrive in the shadow of the present government's own administrators. People are troubled in their political preferences. And those who take their stand openly are at least worthy of some respect for the courage of their convictions. But it is quite another thing to harbour distinguished rewards. The whole question must be examined before the government takes a general election.

Still, even in general elections, the "home guard" is not supposed to be a democratic agency of the protection of police and justice. That condition must be kept as the centre of decision in the home.

In Pakistan, the past laws have made it an offence for persons in positions of power to involve in acts of terrorism, even by silence or by failure to report the authorities of such intentions, conspiracies or arrangements.

Why in Sri Lanka, might draw some wisdom from the inevitability of that attitude. Those who do not identify themselves with law and order can hardly be said to be in the field.

Every home guard, then, must be carefully selected and especially disciplined. He must be well trained, impartial and unswerving. Every home guard, if truly be marshalled again, is intended for the protection of society — not for the promotion of thuggery. That high purpose must be kept in mind — always.

SEVERE DROUGHT GRIPS WESTERN DISTRICT

Colombo - S.N. in English 25 Sep 82 p 2

[Text]

KURUNEGALA: A severe drought grips Kurunegala district. There has been no rain in any part of the district during the past three months which has resulted in wells and village tanks running dry and people undergoing hardship.

Cash crops like chillies, cowpea and local vegetables have suffered damages causing pecuniary losses to the farmers.

In Kurunegala town there is severe scarcity of water. Most of the street pipes are out of commission and hardly a drop of water trickles from many of the street taps.

Due to widening of Colombo road and Negombo roads, over fifty standpipes had to be removed from the original locations and no steps have been taken by the authorities to have the taps repaired.

Malkaduwa and Wehara working class housing schemes are the worst hit by the drought. Municipal Council Water Works Department has made arrangements to transport water in bowlers for people living in Malkaduwa, Wehara, Puttalam road and Dambulla road.

Meanwhile, the fifty-five million pipe-borne water scheme which has been planned to augment the present supply from Tempana Reservoir and Kurunegala lake, has been completed through the persistent efforts of Mayor Ariya E. Rekawa.

Water being the perennial problem of Kurunegala during the past thirty years, a new scheme with Deduru Oya as the source of supply, S.N. learns will be formally opened by the President and Prime Minister shortly after the Presidential elections — (0052)

STATE DEPARTMENT

Washington, D.C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE
FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to Congress for the first time since the beginning of the Civil War. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is a very good example of the President's power and authority.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the War Department to the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 10, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report on the state of the war. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is a very good example of the Secretary's power and authority.

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the War Department to the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 10, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the Secretary's report on the state of the war. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is a very good example of the Secretary's power and authority.

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1. *Value* is proportional to the number of times the word is used in the text.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed changes. It details the steps involved in the transition process, from the initial planning phase to the final execution. This section also addresses the potential challenges that may arise during the implementation and provides strategies to overcome them.

3. The third part of the document discusses the impact of the proposed changes on the organization's overall performance. It presents a detailed analysis of the expected outcomes, including improvements in efficiency, cost reduction, and enhanced customer satisfaction. This section also includes a comparison of the current state of the organization with the projected future state.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the proposed changes and the need for continued monitoring and evaluation. This section also includes a list of recommendations for further action and a timeline for the implementation of these recommendations.

5. The fifth part of the document is a conclusion that summarizes the main points of the document. It emphasizes the commitment of the organization to the proposed changes and the belief that these changes will lead to a more successful and sustainable future.

7.2.4.3.3. The students must be given an opportunity and a way must be found for them to join with government officials in solving the problems that are war factors. This will enable the students to see the truth concerning the sincerity of government officials in solving the problems and enable them to see the obstacles in carrying things out. And this will create better understanding between the students and the government officials, which will also be beneficial for the development of democracy.

7.2.4.3.4. Correct training must be given to the students concerning politics and administration in Thailand's democratic system. This must be included in the curriculum at all levels. Scholars must be entrusted with the task of writing textbooks that will serve as standard texts.

7.2.4.4. The progressives in the cities: Because various groups, including those who have returned from the jungle, those who are seeking a new way to solve the problems in Thailand, the communists, the united fronts and various democratic groups, are presently more active in the cities, in order to have the progressive groups in the cities carry on movements within limits that do not pose a danger to national security or the development of democracy, things must be done as follows:

7.2.4.4.1. All groups must be given an opportunity to express their ideas within the framework of the constitution and the law.

7.2.4.4.2. The formation of a strong democratic movement must be supported in accord with Office of the Prime Minister Order 66/1980 of 23 April 1980.

7.2.4.4.3. Ideological leadership in the groups that are trying to find a new way to solve Thailand's problems must be supported and won over.

7.2.4.4.4. Groups that pose a danger to national security and the development of democracy must be watched closely and continuously and they must be opposed.

7.2.4.5. The mass media: Since the mass media can play a role that can either promote or destroy democracy, the following must be done to ensure that the mass media acts as a force that promotes democracy:

7.2.4.5.1. Appropriate encouragement and support must be given to those elements of the mass media that have democratic ideals. All branches of the mass media must be made responsible for their presentation of the news in order to support the development of democracy.

7.2.4.5.2. The ideological struggle in creating democracy in the mass media must be supported.

7.2.4.5.3. The state's mass media organs must be used to promote democracy so that greater importance is attached [to such news] than to reports that destroy democracy.

1.2.4.4. The spread of reports that affect democracy [adversely] must be halted using both administrative and legal measures.

1.2.4.5. High-level officials must try to establish relations with the mass media and try to persuade the mass media to do things that benefit the development of democracy.

1.2.4.6. The military and armed groups:

1.2.4.6.1. Provide a correct understanding of the democratic system.

1.2.4.6.2. Support and bolster democracy.

2. Suggestions for implementing things:

2.1. The ISOC has established an organization with democratic ideals, that is, the Committee to Implement a Struggle Policy to Defeat the Communists. It is examining the activities of government officials and the needs of the people in parallel with the investigation being conducted by government officials.

2.2. The leadership in other movements that is hiding behind democracy must be defeated. This includes perfecting democracy quickly.

2.3. Office of the Prime Minister Order 66/1980 of 23 April 1980 must be held firmly in carrying on the political offensive.

2.4. The Policy Committee on the Struggle to Defeat the Communists must consider and formulate various plans at appropriate times as supplements composed of plans for the political offensive. The government officials concerned must implement these plans so that results are achieved. This committee must be kept informed in order to coordinate the work and monitor the results.

This order goes into effect as of today. Order issued 27 May 1983.

General Prem Tinsulanon, Prime Minister.

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4407/159

PREM EX-ADVISOR VOICES FEARS FOR ELECTIONS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 13 Sep 82 p 6

[Text]

A PROMINENT academician who is a former advisor to Premier Prem Tinsulanonda predicted yesterday that there will be no general elections next year.

Dr Chai-anant Samudavanija said during a panel discussion at Ramkhamhaeng University that the government will instead stage a "silent coup" to extend its tenure and that of the Parliament by another two years.

He also predicted that there will be two phases of disturbances between now and November. The first will come from soldiers who were disgruntled by the recent military reshuffle between now and September 30 and the second will be between October 1 and November 30 before the Interior Ministry began its preparatory work for the general elections.

Speaking on the topic of "Army Com-

mander-in-Chief and Trends in Politics," Dr Chai-anant said the military and the senators would not want to see a strong political party system in the country after the elections and they were likely to do something to retain their power which otherwise would be taken away after the polls.

One of the alternatives, he said, is for the government to stage a silent coup by extending the tenure of the Parliament by another two years without holding general elections.

The other is to amend the Constitution by extending the provincial clause which will in effect retain the power of the Senate.

He expressed confidence that there will be no general elections and Premier Prem will continue his premiership because

of the great support he is getting.

Commenting on the recent military reshuffle, Dr Chai-anant told his audience of about 400 students that newly-appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Arthit Kamlang-ek does not have a solid base in the army mainly because of his meteoric rise.

Gen Arthit had also offended other more senior officers with his quick promotion. He said the new army chief feels the need of building up his base but by doing so he would have to effect changes which would eventually lead to even more dissensions.

He said Gen Arthit is likely to create an air of dictatorship during his three years at the top of the army.

Meanwhile, newly-appointed Senator Dr Kramol Thongtham-

machart said yesterday he was confident the next general elections will definitely take place.

He also ruled out the possibility of a coup d'etat before the polls.

Commenting on the system of combined constituency and party candidacy for the elections, Dr Kramol said it had both its pros and cons.

He said some voters might be reluctant to exercise their franchise because of the fact that the candidates they support might be running in different parties.

GENERAL PHAT'S CAREER DESCRIBED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Sep 82 p 13

[Text]

THE APPOINTMENT of Maj Gen Pat Uraiert as First Army Region commander might be one of the proudest moments for the career soldier. He dreamed in his childhood of serving the country as a career soldier and finally made it to the crucial post.

And with two more years in army service, Maj Gen Pat Uraiert has pledged that he will do his utmost in the new office, which is regarded as a reliable pillar to ensure the stability of the government.

"I will never concede to illegal seizure of power. I has been all along opposed to a coup d'etat which is, in my opinion, already outdated," he told *The Nation* the other day.

Born in Sam District of Ayudhya, Maj Gen Pat made up his mind during his childhood that he would serve the country and with the strong determination, he sat in an entrance examination for a seat in the Army Preparatory School although none of his forefathers and relatives was a career soldier.

He did it when he graduated from the school in 1948.

Maj Gen Pat started his army

career in Lampang but he spent most of the later 34 years in Bangkok.

After Lampang, he was moved to Bangkok and has stayed here all along apart from short period of overseas services and as commander of the Prachinburi-based Second Army Division. He joined the Korean War in 1958 and the Vietnam War in 1968.

In Bangkok, he has been a platoon commander, company commander, battalion commander, commander of the First Infantry Regiment, the First Army Division and deputy commander of the First Army Region before his latest promotion. He is expected to hold his new office until his retirement.

Aside from his experience as a royal guard, Maj Gen Pat said he was impressed with the "exceptional performances" of Thai soldiers in the overseas wars, particularly in Vietnam. "I was then 43 years old, a battalion commander," he recalled. "we were recognized by our high combat capability and we were never afraid of our enemies."

He went on to say: "None of the Vietnamese units has ever overrun our garrisons. Vietnamese soldiers are praised for their combat competence, but we killed Vietnamese attackers as easily as eating pie."

Maj Gen Pat said he was confident that Thai soldiers would be able to defend the territory from a

possible Vietnamese invasion. "I dare say that we never fear Vietnamese soldiers. Our soldiers' morale is higher than theirs and our economy is much better," he said.

He said that Thailand would never know whether the ambition of Hanoi to set up the so-called Federation of Indochinese countries would include the subjugation of Thailand, but admitted that the possibility could not be ruled out and Thai soldiers must be on alert for any untowards incident.

"But I don't think the Vietnamese would be able to subjugate Thailand as easily as they did to Laos as well as what they are doing to Kampuchea as the conditions in the two Indochinese countries are quite different from ours. Thais love their homeland and moreover, we still have the Monarchy as the central institute of the country to mobilize all Thais to fight against aggressors," he said.

The roles of the military have been intermittently intertwined

with Thai politics since the Constitutional Monarchy was established 50 years ago, given the fact that half of the 18 prime ministers have been military officers. "Well, the Constitution clearly stipulates that soldiers have to maintain the stability of the country. So, we will do everything for the stability," said Maj Gen Pat when asked for his opinion about the military roles.

The newly-appointed First Army Region commander also said he was concerned that some politicians harbour personal interests rather than those of the country and the military had to step in to warn them if they did not play by the rules of the game.

Asked whether he would enter the political arena after his retirement, he said: "I won't do it. I don't like cunning people and I think that I still serve the country as a good citizen. Don't you think that there are many more ways to help the country apart from playing politics?"

POLICE OFFICIALS TO BE POSTED OVERSEAS

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Sep 82 p 6

[Text]

THE Police Department is planning to enlarge its overseas network by introducing "police diplomats" in countries with large numbers of Thai residents, a senior police official disclosed yesterday.

The police diplomats, whose prime responsibility is to deal with crime connected with Thai people, will be stationed in embassies and carrying a rank of either first or second secretary.

Pol Maj Gen Pisakdi Voramitr, Commander of the Foreign Affairs Division, told *The Nation* that they are expected to be posted first in the US and Hong Kong next year.

He said the plan which was initiated by Police Director General Suraphol Chullapram had already

been approved by the Foreign Ministry. In the US, the police envoys will be stationed in Los Angeles and Chicago where there is a big population of Thai people.

Other countries which have agreed to have the Thai police are West Germany, France, England, Italy and Singapore, he said.

Pol Maj Gen Pisakdi said a large number of police diplomats are also needed in some of the Middle East countries.

He said ordinary diplomats normally have difficulties in handling criminal cases involving Thai people. The police diplomats, he said, will also help track down Thai fugitive criminals who fled overseas.

The police diplo-

mats will also be responsible for anti-narcotics work and at the same time provide security to the embassies as well as preparing security measures for visiting Thai VIPs.

He said a commanding centre for the Thai police diplomats in the US will be set up in Washington DC and will coordinate with Thai consulates in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York.

The Foreign Affairs Division has already submitted the plan to the Police Commission before it is to be approved by the Cabinet.

Pol Maj Gen Pisakdi said once the plan is endorsed by the Cabinet the Police Department will set up a committee to screen police officers for the posts.

CSO: 4200/35

MINIMUM WAGE LAW WIDELY VIOLATED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Sep 82 p 6

[Text]

AS THE wrangle over whether or not there should be an adjustment in the basic wage threatens to turn into a major confrontation, a government agency has come up with a finding that less than 40 per cent of the unskilled workers in Bangkok and three surrounding provinces are receiving the 61-baht basic wage implemented last October.

The National Statistics Office also found in a survey last month that as many as 32 per cent of the workers in Bangkok, Samut Prakarn, Nonthaburi and Pathum Thani are getting less than 55 baht a day.

The survey was based on interviews with 1,000 families of unskilled workers in the four provinces between August 16-23.

The finding was used as supplementary information by the members of the Wage Committee in discussing the wage adjustment.

It shows that only 59 per cent of the unskilled workers earn the 61-baht minimum wage.

The survey also discovers that since June 1981 the families interviewed found their cost of living rise from 3,700 baht to 4,087 a month (in August this year).

It represents an increase of 10.4 per cent in 14 months or 0.75 per cent a month in the cost of living.

However, the survey adds that the increase was comparatively lower than that recorded over the past two to three years.

It cited the statistics between 1979 and 1980 as showing that their cost of living rose by 3.89 per cent and between 1980 and 1981 by 1.47 per cent a month.

"The rise in living cost during the past 14 months could be described as moderate compared to that in the previous years," it said, citing the expenses for food which rose by only 1.21 per cent in 14 months.

But the cost for housing and medical bills have risen by 16 per cent and 18 per cent respectively, according to the finding.

Table showing the levels of wages received by unskilled workers interviewed during the survey:

Working period	Below 45 baht	46-54	55-61	Over 61
Below 1 year	25.83	14.84	28.02	31.31
1-2 years	21.66	15.21	22.12	41.01
3-4 years	13.12	14.75	29.51	42.62
Over 4 years	14.23	5.82	24.70	55.25
Total	20.00	12.84	25.67	41.49

Source: Office of National Statistics

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